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CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JULY 15, 1991 VOL. 104 NO. 28

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COVER

THE FIGHT FOR LIFE



Scientists are now engaged in a costly, 10-year quest to map all the 50,000 to 100,000 genes in the body. But already, genetics is here made startling progress against diseases such as cystic fibrosis, offering hope to victims like Ashley Dyer. Genetics is also spawning a dazzling array of new drugs. But some advances are provoking a debate about the ethics of tampering with nature. — 32

WORLD

YUGOSLAVIA'S LESSONS

European foreign ministers struggled to define lessons between the Yugoslav government and the two secessionist republics, Slovenia and Croatia. And some 500 women from all parts of Yugoslavia headed to the front lines to bring their soldier sons home from a battle they did not want them to fight. — 20



FILMS

A RELUCTANT STAR

In a summer movie season dominated by action heroes, Harrison Ford, the Indiana Jones of other years, appears in a quiet family drama. As an assassin in Regarding Henry, he reveals a new vulnerability. And in an interview with Maclean's, he discloses a love of acting—hot an assassin to celebrity. — 44



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CANADA'S DEBATE

I want to commend Maclean's as the pioneering action you took in organizing the Brian's Forum, the great care taken in choosing the 12 participants, the provisions made for them-to-function with uninterrupted discussion and the extensive report of all that was thought and said and done ("The people's verdict," *Cover/Special Report*, July 1). It seems to me that the Maclean's group gave Canada a more significant lead than the Spicer commission. In any event, the Spicer group would certainly have benefited by having the stimulating guidance of your three consultants. Thanks for the suggestion and direction surely needed to achieve a truly united Canada.

J. Allison Fraser,
Dartmouth, NS

Even think that the group of 12 participants in "The people's verdict" are representatives of Canadians, we are in trouble. Among them, a company manager, a sales director, two lawyers, an engineer and a clothing designer. There are no farmers, no full-time housewives, no one under 30, no retirees living in pension—no ordinary Canadians.

Michael Johnson,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Thank you for bringing together such excellent individuals to create the most positive solution-seeking process Canada has ever seen. We get only headlines from the nation's our politicians display in their attempts to solve the debilitating problems that the Brian's 12 successfully came to grips with. To everyone who participated in the process, congratulations for a job well done.

Bruce and Elie Robitsek
Calgary

"The people's verdict" concerns me. My issue starts that of the 12 participants, four were from Quebec, three from Ontario and one each from New Brunswick, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. You completely ignored Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories. Your articles make for good reading until one looks between the lines.

William N. Gray,
Edmonton

Let us hope that the suggestions and recommendations arrived at by the Maclean's 12 will be expanded and acted upon. Perhaps much as this do for more for the unity of Canada than anything our politicians have been able to accomplish.

Gertrude Lombert,
Saskatoon



Maclean's July 2 issue: "pioneering"

How can you suggest that the July 1 cover photo represents grassroots Canadians when there is not one ethnic face in the crowd? If we are to survive, the borders, as perhaps diverse them, must embrace all people of all cultures.

Daniel Bell,
Windsor, Ont.

PASSAGES

DIED: Popular star Michael Landon, 54, in his Malibu, Calif., home after a three-month battle with cancer. Landon first gained fame as the title role of the 1967 hit *Hill Street Blues*. He was best known for the role of a cowboy in the 1970s TV series *Hawaii Five-O*. In the past decade, he played Charlie in the 1987 TV series *The Love Boat*, and in *Highway to Heaven*, Landon played model-maker Charlie Leggett, and in *Highway to Heaven*, Landon played model-maker Charlie Leggett, and in *Highway to Heaven*, Landon played model-maker Charlie Leggett.



Photo: David J. Phillip/PhotoDisc

DIED: Actress Lee Remick, 56, after a two-year fight with liver cancer, in her Los Angeles home. Remick was known for playing daring women. Her first film role was in *A Force to be Reckoned With* (1955), in which she played an ambitious, cunning show-biz leader. In *The Day After Tomorrow* (1962), she played an alcoholic, a role for which she received an Academy Award nomination. She also starred in several TV mini-series and TV movies. In the last five months, Remick's once-beautiful face had been treated from drug therapy and, two weeks before her death, she stopped her painful treatments.

ACCOMPLISHED: From abdominal surgery to a natural, relaxed Canadian journalist Charles Lynch, 71, in a Halifax hospital. Doctors determined that Lynch

was cancer-free. Lynch taught lessons to my eyes and put a lamp in my throat. We need fewer eloquent leaders who can advance their constituents' points of view convincingly, and more leaders who can converse as eloquently that we do have common interests. I would urge Canada's leaders to agree collectively to the process of exploring our common, underlying interests. I would also appeal to them to have the Conflict Management Group. If the politicians could achieve what 12 ordinary Canadians with divergent views did, I would be able to tell my grandchildren that I witnessed the rebirth of Canada.

Richard J. Stone,
Pictouville, N.S., Ont.

I am obliged to ask if senior citizens here so future to this country. The 12 persons selected to see three views in your cover package ran in age from 31 to 54. Not one had any experience of Canada as an adult before the Second World War. I feel it disturbing that an older generation was not represented. If you want to look at the future, examine what has gone on before.

Carl W. F. Khan,
Calgary, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be reprinted. Writers should include name, address and telephone number. Maclean's does not return letters to the editor. Please send your letters to: 1177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1A7.



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Publisher: LARRY A. MULLIGAN

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National Sales Manager: Robert A. Thompson
Business Development Manager: E. Paul Foster
Regional Sales Managers: (see separate list)
Editor: G. Ross Macdonald, July 5, 1991

Business Manager: Bruce Chiswell
Director of Research: Thomas J. Burns
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Group Executive: Michael Hays-DeWitt
Advertising: (see separate list)
Production: (see separate list)
Distribution: (see separate list)
Customer Service Supervisor: Anne Jones

Maclean's is published weekly by

Maclean-Hunter-Canada Publishing

President:

James A. Maclean

Executive Vice-President:

Tom J. Burns

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Robert J. Adams

Maclean-Hunter-Canada

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Robert J. Adams

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Maclean's is published weekly by

Maclean-Hunter-Canada Publishing, Maclean-Hunter-Canada

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



Questions about the Gulf War

BY FRED BRUNING

Steven's Norway's business considers with alarming news from the land of the vanquished in the same edition outlining Schwarzenegger's look deal. The *New York Times* ran a lengthy story regarding hardships in Iraq. The situation is beyond aid. A worldwide trade embargo imposed after the August, 1990, invasion of Kuwait translates into a lack of hard currency which translates into grave shortages of food and medicine. Denied the most basic needs, people are dying extraordinary numbers a

One photograph in the Times shows a weeping child in a blanket. The infant has withered limbs, a sagging skeletal chest, a chest so pronounced the viewer may clutch his own neck for reassurance. With one eye, the baby looks towards the camera unblinkingly. It explains the caption: "Mothers are bringing their malnourished and diseased children into large hospitals, saying they cannot afford the black-market price for infant formula and high-protein foods."

- Also from the Times report:
 - A Harvard University medical team says that the mortality rate for Iraqi children under 5 could double this year
 - Food prices have increased tenfold. Politicians and the wealthy get what they need

Free Boating at a quarter with New York on May 1st

If we had billions to spend on Desert Storm, why can't we round up enough dollars to at least start on the domestic agenda?

Exercices plus accessibles à certains

- **Mined** loading attacks crippled the nation's electrical system and put sewage and water-treatment facilities out of commission. Result? An epidemic of cholera, typhoid, gastroenteritis and life-threatening diarrhea.
- **Pure** water is scarce. Supplies of chlorine are dwindling.
- **Infect** formula that once went for \$1 a can now costs \$50. How many cans does a baby need in a month? Ten.

●Physicians have too little medicine for their patients. Surgery is routinely delayed. One doctor in the city of Mosul said that 28 of 100 kidney patients on dialysis had died because of war-related problems.

Five months after the rout of Saddam Hussein's phantom army, Americans stubbornly refuse to accept the nature of our Persian Gulf improvement policy. It is as though by showing us troops with ticker tape and swarming over the easily Schwarzenegger, we can screen ourselves from the extraordinary losses following that debacle. One nation's triumphal parade is another's funeral cortège, but, these days, we have no interest in perspective or humility. We want only to let the good times roll, cheerleaders hoarse and rapt like the champagne-

[illegible]

Heard, a statesman, and according to some accounts, an at least part of his policies were based on his personal view of the world. He was a man of great vision and a great sense of responsibility. He was a man of great vision and a great sense of responsibility. He was a man of great vision and a great sense of responsibility.

All this is taking place far from our front door, however, and, at least in peacetime, Americans are notoriously impervious to events overseas. No one bails the New World Order crew—a headline at *The Village Voice* proposes "New world order" as a substitute—and there is little to suggest the subject is global co-operation is prompting spirited and profitable discussion, or that the price of baby formula is far less constrained and attention is a summer cocktail party.

These are the Americans here now: more women, municipal layoffs, cutbacks in services, the nursing cost of health care, college graduates who can't find work, old-timers without enough money for necessities, homes, an educational system on the rocks, and epidemics of domestic violence, alcoholism and street crime. A few people ask, well, if we had billions to spend on Desert Storm, why not on our own problems? I say, we can't. We can't start on the domestic agenda! Deal! The war in prose we could manage a continuous overruling and proceed with a strong sense of national purpose. But that gives, really, no answer.

Four principles. Our leaders need to address the matter to men as men as they connect from the inside.

BACK ON TRACK



McCarthy (left) campaigning last week in Vancouver, encouraged by a poll showing her ability to face the NDP

Even one of the leading contenders could not summon a bit of enthusiasm. The vice for the leadership of British Columbia's ruling Social Credit party had been, in the words of Premier Rita Johnston, "about as exciting as watching paint dry." Poor attendance at delegate selection meetings in preparation for July 24 to 26 leadership convention, and lackluster performances by the declared candidates, including Johnston, contributed to the appearance of a party on the brink of ruin. Then, on June 26, just one day before nominations closed, the campaign revived as the victory of old-fashioned political drama. Former Vancouver council member Grace McCarthy, one of the best-known politicians in British Columbia and a longtime critic of disgraced former premier Wilfred Zelenko, led weeks of speculation by formally entering the race. McCarthy, 63, promised to restore the party's fortunes after five scandal-plagued years under Zelenko. Armed with a recent opinion poll suggesting that she was the only potential leader capable of taking the Socialists

B.C. SOCIALISTS DREAM OF VICTORY AS PARTY VETERAN GRACE MCCARTHY STIRS UP THE RACE FOR A NEW LEADER

to victory over the resurgent NDP, she was clearly the woman to beat at last week's first all-candidates meetings. Discovered University of British Columbia political scientist Donald Blake of her wide appeal: "There is a lot of love after between this province and Grace McCarthy."

McCarthy has two party, however: that one, after as far from universal. Her leadership opponents—Johnston, former finance minister

Merle Norman, former social services minister Norman Jacobson, and M.A. Dwyer, Graham—may benefit from lightning recruitment among some Socialists over her action during the past three years. McCarthy resigned as minister of economic development in 1986 in protest against Zelenko's alleged interference in the running of her department, and then stepped in as premier from the sidelines. Her opponents claim that she never got over her defeat by the charismatic Zelenko in the 1986 Social Credit leadership race. Still, most analysts were predicting that the anticipated 1,000 delegates to next week's Vancouver convention would do what the Socialists usually do—choose the candidate with the best chance of beating the NDP. That tradition has kept the party in power continuously since 1982, except for an NDP government from 1992 to 1995. Social University of Victoria political scientist Norman "Buff" Wolf "did not achieve anything that without understanding what it takes to be victorious."

Speculation about a possible Social victory seemed unlikely only three months ago. On

April 2, Zelenko resigned in protest after B.C. conflict-of-interest commissioner Edward Hughes ruled that Zelenko had benefited from his own cabinet guidelines when he sold his Fantasy Gardens hotel three park lots for \$14 million. Allegations that Zelenko also violated the B.C. Real Estate Act by accepting commissions related to that sale are now being investigated by the RCMP's consumer-unit unit under the direction of a provincially appointed special prosecutor. Then, last week, he was expected to be made public later this summer. Zelenko's departure capped a stormy and scandal-ridden 16-month leadership marked by 13 cabinet resignations and six straight by-election defeats. The Social caucus selected Johnston, then the province's deputy premier and a longtime Zelenko loyalist, as interim party leader and announced that a leadership convention could be held.

But in stark contrast to the 1986 Social race, which attracted 32 candidates, there were few contenders. On May 20, Johnston was the first declared candidate, followed

"Amazing Grace"—to enter the race. First elected in 1986, the former leader is the only sitting MLA to have served in cabinet under British Columbia's three previous Social premiers—W. A. C. Bennett, Ian Stewart and Zelenko. Zelenko, 68, has served in cabinet since 1982 as deputy premier and as the minister responsible for human resources, transportation, and tourism and economic development. McCarthy's attack on the party—and the province—was heard during the Socialists' brief hiatus in opposition in the early 1970s. As a caucus member and party president, she spent three years overseeing the province, helping to boost party membership to 70,000 from 5,000. Now, apart from Zelenko's husband, she is easily the best known Social in British Columbia. Known for her fiery red hair, her pushing her bright clerks and her long-term member Social political scientist Blake: "She's a 60-60 leader, a 60-60 leader always as advocate of justice thinking. That appeals to a lot of people here."

Despite her broad support, McCarthy came slowly to her decision to run. In February she announced that she would not run for re-election. And as late as May 3, one month after Zelenko resigned, she declared that she would not be a leadership candidate—claiming at the time that she did not want to add to the party's divisions by running against incumbent premier. What changed her mind, said McCarthy, were the results of an Angus Reid poll commissioned by the Vancouver Sun and published on June 23. It placed the vice with 38 per cent support among all voters, compared with 23 per cent for the Socialists, 18 per cent for other parties and 13 per cent undecided.



Johnston, Zelenko's wife, may have a 'queenmaker' role

by Johnston, Cranford and Vancouver Island mayor Barry Hogg. Her flow dropped out of the race on June 23, unwilling to post the \$9,000 candidate's entry fee. While Johnston emerged as the early favorite, voters showed little enthusiasm for the race. Indeed, one-day party meeting in Richmond that featured Johnston as guest speaker failed to attract the quorum of 50 people needed to select leadership delegates.

From the outset, there was strong pressure on McCarthy—known to her supporters as "Amazing Grace"—to enter the race. First elected in 1986, the former leader is the only sitting MLA to have served in cabinet under British Columbia's three previous Social premiers—W. A. C. Bennett, Ian Stewart and Zelenko. Zelenko, 68, has served in cabinet since 1982 as deputy premier and as the minister responsible for human resources, transportation, and tourism and economic development. McCarthy's attack on the party—and the province—was heard during the Socialists' brief hiatus in opposition in the early 1970s. As a caucus member and party president, she spent three years overseeing the province, helping to boost party membership to 70,000 from 5,000. Now, apart from Zelenko's husband, she is easily the best known Social in British Columbia. Known for her fiery red hair, her pushing her bright clerks and her long-term member Social political scientist Blake: "She's a 60-60 leader, a 60-60 leader always as advocate of justice thinking. That appeals to a lot of people here."

National Notes

A TIGHT TREASURY

New forest loss looms along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River as Quebec continues to clear-cut communities near Bas-Carleton, 420 km northwest of Quebec City. The move, which started in late June, quickly spread to become the worst form of the region at more than 50 years, leaving as a roughly half the size of Paris, Edward Island.

FLAGGING TOTT FORTUNES

An Elections Canada report revealed that the Conservatives led in third place as fast-rising among federally organized parties in 1990. The Tories received just over \$11 million, down from \$13 million in 1989. The NDP reported rising \$15.4 million (including income raised by its provincial and territorial organizations), compared with \$12.5 million in 1989. The Liberals collected just over \$12 million (\$6.3 million in 1989). The western-based Reform party raised \$2.2 million, up from \$1.4 million the previous year.

ANGER OVER A SHOOTING

Black activists and churches expressed outrage after Montreal police said that a shooting incident in which a young black man was critically injured resulted from a case of mistaken identity. An officer shot Marcel Fringuet, 26, in the forehead during a nighttime police operation in the city's downtown district. Police Chief Jean St-Germain said that the officers thought—incorrectly—that Fringuet was a suspect in a murder investigation.

SUCCESS IN SPACE

More than three months after its launch, Telesat Canada (Telesat) announced to free a stock address on the Anik-S3 satellite. Anik-S3 could now be carrying TV signals across Canada by August.

CONDEMNING THE SYSTEM

A report released by the Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women condemned the province's justice system for its handling of sexual assault cases. The report noted that although the maximum sentence for sexual assault is 10 years, the average sentence handed out in Nova Scotia is less than two years.

A TIGHT FINE

Ontario Court Judge Bruce Noyes found former Ontario Liberal party head Max Palmer fined \$3,000 for false statements of the Ontario Elections Financing Act. Palmer, 54, was accused of a 20-month jail term for fraud involving his activities while head of the National Council of Jewish Women's Toronto section.



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JACK DANIEL'S TENNESSEE WHISKEY

date like Jacques, who resigned as social services minister on June 27 to become the fifth and final candidate for the leadership to slough the trouble. Jacques, 61, a well-paired ex-party insider and last week's second-round endorsement from caucus colleagues—replacing New Brunswick Progressive Minister Carl Goo, a previous Johnson supporter. Also unknown in the role that Vander Zee himself will play at the convention. The former premier has said that he is "uninterested." But Johnson, for one, insists that he "cannot politically" could be "longer, or a quarter-century, at the convention."

Still, since Socras may accept the nomination of former cabinet member John Reynolds, who was himself named as a possible leadership candidate before he threw his support behind McCartney in late June. Calling McCartney the only candidate with a real opportunity to beat NDP Leader Michael Hoenes. Reynolds added: "There are certain people who, when they walk into a room, command attention. Grace is one of them, who has consistently shown us ability to lead."

For his part, Hoenes, a popular former mayor of Vancouver who became provincial leader of the NDP in 1987, told Maclean's that his party has been preparing for a tough, competitive election for the past two years—regardless of who led the Socialists. To that end, he now has already nominated candidates in 24 of the province's 73 ridings. By comparison, the Socialists had by last week nominated only 52 candidates. At the same time, Hoenes dismisses McCartney, who at age 40 is the oldest candidate in the leadership race, as a "maverick candidate" though who some Socialists hope to revive their glory days. He ended the report: "The Socialists are thinking about and prepared to do anything and everything to try to keep power."

According to the University of Victoria's Bell, the image of McCartney as "yesterday's woman" could hurt her in the general election that party members say may be called as early as next month. But Bell noted that the NDP should take note that the Angus Reid poll shows the Socialists with challenging chances of the NDP under the other possible leaders besides McCartney. Bell said: "Obviously, given what has happened in BC politics over the last few years, our members will see the NDP as a party that is 'at level'."

Yellow academy Blake predicts that the Social Credit party will try to appeal to its traditional free-market base by once again focusing the next election on the issue of economic management. To that end, McCartney will be the NDP's leading candidate repeatedly cite Ontario's new government and its record \$9.7-billion provincial deficit as a rare example of what could happen if the NDP returns to power in British Columbia. The ability of Socras to make this charge stick may be the key to the party's fortunes as what promises to be a hot political season.

BREAN BISHMAN with
JOAN PETER in Victoria

The new rules hit home

A tough law limits unemployment payments

From his desk in a corner of the Winnipeg Herald food bank in suburban St. Boniface, David Northcott has a firsthand view of the suffering. The 48-year-old coordinator at the food bank has worked for Winnipeg Herald for six years—and over the past year has seen demand for its services increase dramatically as the recession drove the national unemployment rate to 16.1 per cent from 7.5. That stark reality is reflected in

two or three occasions—coupled with changes to three-employer unemployment insurance system that came into effect last Nov. 18 after a year of standstill between the governing Conservatives and the opposition Liberals in the Senate. At the time, the changes were overshadowed by the fierce national debate over the "Tough" Goods and Services Tax. The legislation, known as Bill C-21, drastically reduced periods of unemployment insurance eligibility for many workers

For workers, meanwhile, the new legislation introduced tougher conditions for receiving unemployment insurance. Penalties for those applying for unemployment after quitting their job became stricter. And in many cases, workers now have to wait at least 30 weeks of employment to be eligible for benefits—compared with 14 weeks under the old system. The previous maximum payment period of as much as 50 weeks was reduced by up to 30 weeks. Still, then-Employment Minister Barbara McDougall said these new restrictions would be more than offset by a new, \$600-million government job-creating program to analyse the needs of the labor force and direct workers to areas of need. Overall, she declared, the new legislation represented "the next step in the process to develop a Canadian workforce that is able to meet the challenges of today's demanding labor market."

Robert White, president of the Canadian Auto Workers union, complained that there was little gain to offering re-training if there were no jobs for which to retrain. And in fact, the recession has drastically shrunk the Canadian job market. Meanwhile, job-training programs have not yet materialized. "It was an empty promise," says Bob McCreary, who works at the Winnipeg Help Centre in St. Thomas, Ont., 200 km southwest of Toronto. "I have no clients on it and I would love to see it, but I think it was a false promise." Added Winnipeg's Cohen: "No new programs have been announced."

Federal officials explain the delays by pointing out that wide-ranging programs to help shape Canada's labor workforce cannot be put in place without adequate participation from Employment and Immigration spokesman Richard Fox. The facilities and courses have to be put in place. There was not enough time to set up an overall increase in training. Indeed, after Bill C-21 became law, the government established new task forces to evaluate Canada's labor needs. These task forces then recommended that Ottawa create the Canadian Labor Force Development Board to increase the development of new job-creating strategies. That board established in January, held its first meeting in May. Its recommendations for the job-creating program are now due to be delivered to new Employment and Immigration Minister Bernard Valcourt this autumn.

For his part, Fox acknowledged that the changes to the unemployment insurance program occurred at a time when the country was hit by a recession that has increased the hardship experienced by the unemployed. Still, he insisted, Bill C-21's eventual effects will be



Gibson: "There is a sense of betrayal and a lot of anger towards the federal government."

the empty shelves of the food bank at St. Boniface, a largely working-class city as the leaders' image of Winnipeg. Last week, only one of the food bank's day-long food lines opened any food. And that demand will likely increase over the summer. In the coming weeks, the bulk of the first unemployed people who qualified for payments under the newly tightened federal unemployment insurance rules will find their funds running out—having many with little choice but to add their names to the country's burgeoning waiting lists and turn to food banks for help. Declared Northcott: "What we're anticipating is that the folks who were laid off last year are going to have some tough decisions to make come this fall."

As a result, food banks and other social services organizations are preparing for what they fear will be an onslaught. Winnipeg Herald, Northcott said, is identifying its jobs as a source for donations. Underlying those jobs

played workers. And many social service workers say that the changes represent an undermining of Canada's social safety net. Said Neil Cohen, executive director of the Community Development Help Centre in Winnipeg: "There is a sense of betrayal. There is a lot of anger towards the federal government." Under the new rules, the deficit-cutting federal government withdrew its annual \$3-billion financial support of unemployment insurance. Instead, employers and workers assumed total responsibility for funding, with employers paying a 60 per cent cost and workers paying the rest. Then, with Prime Minister's federal budget, then-Prime Minister Michael Wilson announced a 24-per-cent increase in premiums, to \$1 billion for the current fiscal year, which came into effect at the beginning of this month. Many business leaders complained that the new financial barriers would slow Canada's recovery from recession.



The body of a truck driver lies near the Austrian border after Yugoslav troops attack; the bloodshed caused outrage

WORLD

YUGOSLAVIA'S LESSONS

Armed not with guns but with indignation, driven not by patriotic fervor but by outraged mother love, some 1600 women from all parts of Yugoslavia headed into the front lines of Slovenia's secessionist struggle last week. Their mission: to bring their soldier sons home from a war that they did not want them to fight. At a federal army barracks near Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, they beset the commanding officer of a unit that was composed largely of teenage conscripts. "Who is my son?" roared one mother, Bozica Raskosovic. "He's dead. I know he's dead." Then, when 18-year-old Ivan Hromecov appeared, unharmed and in good health, his mother wailed weeping to embrace him. Ivan's three sisters, who had travelled north with their mother from Belgrade, ran forward too, embracing him with kisses and playing with his hair. Ivan blushed and shrugged his shoulders, clearly embarrassed.

EUROPEANS TRY TO DEFUSE CIVIL WAR AS THE NATION'S LEADERSHIP STRUGGLES TO CONTROL ITS ARMY

Around him, similar scenes were played out. And if the movement had its roots in patriotism and cowardice, it also made a significant point about Yugoslavia's secessionist civil war, that ultimately only a handful of hard-line generals may consider it a conflict worth waging.

The mothers' screams of the Slovenian battle were not the only significant action-tension last week. The 12-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) called for a ceasefire and asked the 12-nation European Community to monitor it. The 12 foreign ministers, meeting in emergency session in The Hague, agreed to do so and also instructed a three-man delegation to "begin political dialogue" between the Yugoslav government and its two secessionist neighbors, Slovenia and Croatia. As well, the EC banned arms exports and froze aid to the Yugoslav government, including a recently approved \$1-billion financial package, until there is a general ceasefire in Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. administration moved away from its original policy of outright opposition to Slovenian and Croatian independence, saying that those republics should decide their own future by peaceful means. And Ottawa followed with a

similar line. **Said Prime Minister Brian Mulroney:** "Canada will support any arrangement for a new Yugoslavia, provided it is arrived at peacefully."

Despite such shifts in emphasis, Western governments clearly remained reluctant to encourage secessionism among Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces. Their main concern was that the breakup of Yugoslavia could further incite nationalist movements within the Soviet Union and even cause the downfall of its reformist president, Mikhail Gorbachev. Like the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia is a Communist federation seriously weakened by ethnic and ideological divisions. And on July 5, in its first public comment on the Yugoslav crisis, Gorbachev said that it was "a lesson not also a warning" for the Soviet people. With aid of the Soviet Union's 55 republics refusing to sign a new treaty negoti-

ations, were not retreating to their bases after taking part in earlier attacks against Slovenian secessionists. **"We think this is a premeditated start of an attack against Croatia,"** Slovinc told reporters. "If it happens, it will happen very soon, in the next few days."

In Belgrade and elsewhere, observers expressed doubts about the ability of Yugoslavia's communist presidential council to bring the secessionist republics to heel. The council's control over the federal army was also in question. The army's officers are mainly Serbs, the dominant ethnic group that is most committed to preserving the federation. And its Serbian chief of staff, Gen. Rade Stokic, apparently exceeded his authority in sending military and armor storming into Slovenia after its declaration of independence on June 25. In the immediate aftermath that followed, the Slovenes killed 36 federal soldiers and two police-



A Slovenian woman urges Yugoslav troops to desert; bitter ethnic hostilities

ing militaries between them and the Kremlin. Gorbachev declared: "What is happening in Yugoslavia makes us understand that we have to follow the path of restraint and not disintegration."

Indeed, there were cautious signs of upcoming disintegration in Yugoslavia late last week. In a television broadcast on Saturday, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic warned the republic's 9.3 million people to be prepared for war. He said that Serbia had no interest in stopping those who wanted to leave Yugoslavia but, in a clear reference to Serbian military units leaving Yugoslavia, he added: "I believe that the Yugoslav army should be on the borders that are populated by peoples who can live as Yugoslavia together and in peace." And in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, Information Minister Branko Horac said that some army units, under the control of Serbia

too, while three Slovenian soldiers and five civilians died.

Many Slovenes expressed surprise at the usual poor showing of the veteran Yugoslav army against a numerically inferior and lightly armed foe. Independent suppliers were one reason for their failure. "I was stunned that they were so poorly organized," said Danka Simic, a prominent Slovenian journalist. "They put crates in tanks, without food and water, and they quickly succumbed to thirst and hunger." By contrast, the Slovenian militia fighters, defending their relatively prosperous republic and its 1.9 million people, were clearly more highly motivated than the federal soldiers, some of whom are themselves Slovenes and were reluctant to do battle. Indeed, deserters were among about 2,500 federal army prisoners taken by the Slovenes.

But the federal forces abandoned their pos-

World Notes

SLAVIC TAKES FARE

Slavic secretary for Northern Ireland, Peter Bradley, announced the collapse of talks aimed at reaching some form of self-government and power-sharing between Roman Catholics and Protestants in the troubled British province. Protestant loyalists objected to a planned conference between Bradley and Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Gerry Collins. Analysts said that the failure of the talks could lead to a renewal of guerrilla violence, which has claimed 3,000 lives since 1969.

A NEW SLOVENI PARTY

New leading Slovene reformists, including former foreign minister Edward Slesjcevic, who quit the Communist party last week, announced plans to establish a new national political party to promote democracy. Experts say that the proposed Democratic Reform Movement could form a split or coalition from the Communist party, which has governed the Soviet Bloc for more than 70 years.

TURBULENCE IN LEBANON

100 fighters withdrew from their last two compounds in southern Lebanon after they were defeated by government troops in a four-day battle that left at least 65 people dead. The Syrian-backed government has been trying to stop the riot from attacking Israeli troops in the 300-square-mile self-declared security zone that they control in southern Lebanon. Government officials said that they saw no need to withdraw.

HEADING FOR THE POLLS

Strong pressure from the Communist-dominated Senate, or lower house of parliament, Polish President Lech Walasa reluctantly signed a controversial bill that will allow voters to choose candidates rather than parties in national elections. Walasa had argued that the bill would cause a fractured and weak legislative body. Poland's first fully free parliamentary elections since the Second World War are scheduled for Oct. 27.

CHARGES OF GUNSHOTS

An report by U.S. news executives, delivered to Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, alleges that military restrictions on newswriting during the Persian Gulf War amounted to "real censorship." News organizations have complained that the Pentagon's rules, particularly the use of news tightly controlled groups of reporters called pools, resulted in inadequate coverage of the war. U.S. officials, on the other hand, have called the system a model for the future.

increase last week taking out a warehouse that caused trouble in Ljubljana. As two federal jet fighters swept low over the city to attack a television transmitter on July 2, Kata Stokic, a 22-year-old journalist, shook her fist at the sky and shouted: "They're fascists, fascists, those Serbian thugs. They understand nothing of the new Europe that we want to see."

The fighting died down only when the crack-brained ceasefire took effect two days after the raid. But then, the federal government in Belgrade issued a memo-point ultimatum to the Slovaks. At first, the ultimatum in Ljubljana were defiant; but later, to the sa-

children in the slaughter." Grief stricken: "They are among our boys to meet for Slovaks' guns."

When the bus convoy reached Ljubljana, the Slovenian authorities allowed those parents whose unharmed sons captured in quest of a military prisoner of war camp in a local sports stadium. Among the 300, were many doctors—Slovenian officials estimated their number at 170. Some of their wives feared that they would be kept detained as return to their sons.

Some of the doctors told poignant stories. One federal officer, in whose Slovenia who wished to remain anonymous, told reporters

were amazed by armed Croatian soldiers and guard units. Before to most Serbian soldiers in the region were backed by heavy equipment and other barracks. "Everyday is now psychologically at breaking point," said Marko Jovanic, an officer at the Red Cross center in the town of Vukovar, where army doctors collected blood from donors in anticipation of casualties. "People are crying," he added. "They're scared and nervous."

Jovanic's home is in a small Croatian village, Slavonia, that sits inside the Serbian village of Srebrenica. Children from the two communities went to the same school, and Jovanic said that he taught there for nearly 30 years and does not recall any displays of ethnic hatred. But now, he said, "Barracks keep going up between the villages. Each side accuses the other of hitting them up first. These young men at the barracks are my former pupils. They still call me 'uncle teacher' and the Serbs let me go through, but I can't talk them to either side." Jovanic leaves: "I can't make them see that it doesn't matter who put up the barracks first—a matter who takes them down."

In Washington, Secretary of State James Baker conceded that the United States, lacking leverage with Belgrade, could do little to halt the violence, and warned that Yugoslavia could descend into "a full-fledged civil war."

Slovenia made the state department expressed disappointment at the way that Baker and President George Bush had handled the crisis. They said that the administration had been inconsistent.

It was only in the midst of last week's headlines that Bush and Baker shifted emphasis, saying that Slovenia and Croatia should be allowed to decide their future by peaceful means. But that was too late to steady their course. "The United States made a profound mistake," said Douglas Rye, a scholar with Washington's conservative Heritage Foundation. "I have to assume it was due to incompetence."

But the White House was clearly still alive in having difficulties responding to a settlement crisis in Yugoslavia's age-old ethnic hatreds.

JOHN BERNARDINI with JERRY KILLIAN
in Ljubljana
LUDWIG LUDWIG in Vukovar,
WILLIAM COFFMAN in Rome and
WILLIAM COFFMAN in Washington



Mandela and Nelson Mandela: waiting a right time between the opposing camps

SOUTH AFRICA

The birth of the ANC

Mandela wins a mandate for negotiations

Many South Africans now consider the African National Congress a government-in-waiting, poised to take power when the 28-year-old white-minority government finally wins the right to rule. A few weeks, when more than 30,000 ANC delegates gathered in the Indian Ocean port city of Durban last week in their first national conference held inside South Africa since then three decades, they found a critical task. In break from the ANC's past as a militant liberation movement and co-creator of a modern, universal, democratic political party that metacorporate exposed the group's ethnic contradictions. Young militants aspired to force the pace of change, while the older leaders favored gradual negotiations with the white-minority regime—and a party platform/moderate enough to attract a broad base. Last week, after four days of hot editing, the delegates made their choice: they elected these moderates to fill the ANC's senior leadership posts. "This is an extraordinary victory for the ANC," declared David Simon, an elected speaker to the Orange Free State, "and it makes a new line with the government." But despite the election of a pro-negotiation leadership, ANC officials were not truly set yet to resume talks with the government, which have been suspended since May. The officials said that negotiations could

be resumed, as president F.W. de Klerk, 72-year-old Oliver Tambo, who has not fully returned from the stroke he suffered two years ago. Tambo will now act as the group's honorary national chairman. Walter Sisulu, 78, who has Mandela served more than two decades in prison for his anti-apartheid activities, usually declared that last Communist Party leader for the crucial deputy presidency. Mchale, 68, a lawyer and leader of the National House of Many Workers, was the new secretary general. Although Kapa was chosen from the ranks of the young anti-apartheid activists, he is also considered a skilled negotiator whose economic views are more moderate than those of his real and predecessor, Albert Mokoena.

Anti-apartheid activist Allan Boesak called the results a "mandate for the organization." Boesak's election, he added, would help move "the very important support of not only the main workers, but hundreds of thousands of other workers." Boesak is expected to play a major role in the ANC's negotiations with the government, which have been suspended since May. The officials said that negotiations could

not resume while violent clashes between supporters of the ANC and the rival Inkatha movement, which have killed more than 1,000 people since the first clash, continue to rage in the black townships.

The need for dramatic changes in ANC policy has become increasingly apparent over the past 17 months since reform President F.W. de Klerk took office. The ANC's National Party moved the line on the organization and proceeded to dismantle one specified law after another. And many black and white ANC members expressed enthusiasm that the government has failed to halt the violence in the townships since the political initiative from de Klerk. Declared one delegate, who requested anonymity: "People have a problem with our image, morality and acceptance to lead, part of it because of the violence. We must address these problems; otherwise, we are sunk."

The majority of delegates came from overworked and underemployed communities, and many characterized the leadership as out of touch with grassroots problems. They advocate a wholesale redistribution of wealth and have long-standing links with the South African Communist party—the latter a political liability. Some delegates expressed anger when appointing secretary general Kapa said that the ANC's ties to the Communists were ending its support against South Africa's minority white, Asian and mixed-race communities. The ANC-Communist alliance, they said, was also causing the group financial backing from wary Western governments.

By electing economic pragmatists, to whom Sisulu is the only national Communist, to the ANC leadership, the congress effectively set itself apart from the Communist party. Mandela and the other new leaders seemed almost about to scrap any foreign assistance, generally oppose the outright nationalization of white-owned industries. But analysts said last week that the moderates will have enormous pressure from impoverished blacks who continue to regard the ANC as the only party for greater share of the country's wealth.

The new leadership will clearly have to walk a tightrope to make the party more acceptable to non-black South Africans while alienating their own constituency. As ANC leaders anticipate facing general elections for the first time, that balancing act will likely be even more difficult. Would one Communist diplomat in Durban last week: "It would certainly not be like to be in Mandela's shoes at one of the new leadership. Those who describe their task as a 'Mission Impossible' are quite right." For Mandela and the other moderates, their victory at the conference last week was only the first, and perhaps the easiest, step on the rugged road towards a new South Africa.

MARY MONTGOMERY with
CHRIS EAGAN in Durban

Federal tanks near Ljubljana: fears that the Yugoslav crisis could spread to the Soviet Union

peace of many observers, the Slovenian government agreed to comply with a demand that it begin dismantling an 80,000-man territorial defense force. Information Minister Jaka Kacin said on July 5 that the Slovenian force had already sent 10,000 men home.

The Slovians refused to let one demand they said that they could not meet a second one: deadline to remove their forces from border points on the Austrian, Italian and Hungarian frontiers. But they did agree to send provisions who wanted to leave back by train. And they lifted their blockade of federal military installations, which allowed the renewed march across the federal barracks where their sons had been under siege.

The Slovak convoy of mothers had left Belgrade for Slovenia on July 3 after a violent demonstration at the federal parliament. Hundreds of parents stormed the building during a session of parliament, breaking through a police barrier and causing glass shards. "Terror," declared one woman. "You have sent me

that he'd be killed after leaving that his 18-year-old son had joined the Slovenian militia." The chaos that I could order my soldiers to shoot at my own son was too much for me," the officer said. Another federal officer, an ethnic Croatian tank commander, said "I don't want to fight the Slovaks for Serbian generals. I want to fight for Croatian independence."

Inter-ethnic tensions in Croatia, meanwhile, erupted in violence. M. Zec's exiled, pitched battles surrounded between Croats and their traditional enemies, the federally dominant Serbs. Croatian officials claimed that Serbian armed militia known as Chetniks had crossed the Danube River into northeastern Croatia and were deliberately provoking a fight. And Croatian commanders said that 70,000 federal troops posed across the river placed on the edge of war as a protest to demand a report, which the Serbs have long claimed as their own.

Northerners Croatia was already on a war footing last week. Roadblocks every few miles

Gulf and the Soviet Union. And when Boris and Boris did speak out, the crisis and they stirred the seed for unity, going Belgrade the suggestion that America would collapse the war effort.

It was only in the midst of last week's headlines that Bush and Baker shifted emphasis, saying that Slovenia and Croatia should be allowed to decide their future by peaceful means. But that was too late to steady their course. "The United States made a profound mistake," said Douglas Rye, a scholar with Washington's conservative Heritage Foundation. "I have to assume it was due to incompetence."

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THE SOVIET UNION

Chernobyl revisited

Children of the radiation zone visit Canada

With dark hair and sparkling brown eyes, Edward Ruditsky could embody a healthy boy's hopes. Under common sense, children are the only privileged class. Instead, the active 11-year-old is a living reproach to the Soviet system. More than five years after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the 6-year-old troubled Krasna has barely begun large-scale resettlement of people from the zone of Byelorussia, Ukraine and Russia that were worst hit by radioactive fallout. But in Byelorussia, a non-union organization is restoring health to high-risk children from the so-called danger zones for years ahead. The exposed here is that if the children are uncontaminated food they will strengthen their immune system and ward off the development of radiation-related diseases.



Sasha Bytkivsky (left), Edward Ruditsky: a living reproach

To that end, Edward, from the city of Minsk, and 78 other children are scheduled to begin six-week stays with host families in Canada on July 15. Toronto-based Edward, who has been reading up on Canadian statistics, told Moscow's "I am not interested in seeing Chernobyl and its invisible evil."

The early morning employees of Reactor 4 on April 26, 1986, in still a grim fact of life for many areas outside the Kiev, 258 km south of the Chernobyl power plant, there is widespread concern that polluted water from the crippled reactor's cooling ponds will leak into nearby rivers that supply the Ukrainian capital with drinking water. Kiev was largely spared airborne contamination in 1986 only because the wind was blowing toward the Byelorussian border, 30 km north of the power plant. As a result, Byelorussian authorities estimate that radioactive particles of plutonium, cesium and uranium from the malfunctioning reactor blasted 48 per cent of their republic's territory, including some of its most productive farmland. That fallow, they add, has exposed 2.5 million of the republic's 10.2 million inhabitants to a vastly increased risk of contracting cancer and other serious radiation diseases.

In all these regions, in fact, the world's worst nuclear disaster has set off angry opposi-

tion to a Communist-directed system that made production sacred. Keeping the plant working was the top priority, say women employees who still operate two other units near the concrete-walled remains of Reactor 4. Outside a fenced-off disposal region that extends for 30 km around the plant—the so-called Exclusion Zone—contaminated areas cover heavily contaminated areas close to live with the consequences of that policy, asked only by a special status salary of 35 rubles, or about one-third the average wage, per month. Many Byelorussians, unable to avoid eating crops grown in soil loaded by nuclear fallout, accurately refer to that step as coffee money.

Still, the disaster prompted the formation of a governmentally appointed movement in 1988—the Byelorussian Chernobyl Fund, Children of Chernobyl. Now, 430 hard-core volunteers, aided at times by thousands of other supporters, mount campaigns to secure better medi-

cal care for radioactive isolates and to raise funds to send children on foreign vacations. This year alone, the program was able to arrange for up to 10,000 youngsters between the ages of 8 and 12 to visit host families on such continents as Germany, India—and Canada.

Genadiy Gruditsky, a republican legislator who is the organization's chairman, has personal knowledge of the continuing threat that the Chernobyl accident poses. His 18-year-old daughter, Maria, now suffers from leukemia, and son Maxim, 12, is in the first stage of a thyroid disorder that, if untreated, will likely develop into cancer. Gruditsky cites a medical studies that estimate at least 60,000 children in Byelorussian towns closest to the plant. Sad Gruditsky: "Children who go around eat poor food, and they also get a break from the psychological oppression of living in a radioactive zone. It is also cheaper than treating what they need expensive medical treatment."

But in a country that is chronically short of money, arranging vacations for radiation zone children can be a problem. Last week, Yury Podolskiy, a linguistics professor who is one of the organization's key troubleshooters, had to contend with the Soviet embassy in Zurich. The effort strikes as less than the top priority for the children's trip to Canada in hard currency.

Podolskiy arranged for six visas and close contacts, but the radiation zone is still not in the Soviet Union. And the organization was unable to finance the trip entirely through donations from Soviet work addressees and unions, the Soviet family's support to the Canadian Relief Committee.

Byelorussian, who is organizing local participation in the visits, to pay for part of the fares. Sad Podolskiy: "Keeping those children should be a top priority in the country. It is not."

In Canada, about 50 families are planning to host one or two young guests from Byelorussia—they have been seeking Russian plebeians in preparation. But line on visas or at summer cottages in the Ottawa area, although some are from Toronto and Quebec. Poles in Northern Ontario. In the fall, another group of 35 children will visit London, Ont. "For explicitly cultural," said James Swellish of Hull, Que., president of the Canadian

Radiation victims fear



Chernobyl: an increase in leukemia, thyroid disorders, cancers and other diseases

spontaneous group. "The response was incredible, just wonderful," Bruce Markey, 57, a well-known electronic consultant, and his wife, Joan, 57, expect to host two children at their cottage on Pine Lake, about 130 km southwest of Ottawa. "We're getting quite excited," Markey said. "We have a wonderful spot for swimming, boating, fishing, hiking and sailing, and we hope that they will be able to get back up physically." Markey recorded that many family members have questioned their decision. "They say that it's terrible to bring children who have a very unpleasant future and show them all these wonderful things and then send them back," he said. "Nevertheless, if they enjoy it, we say let's give them a shot at the arm."

The children's parents are plainly grateful for the opportunity. On a recent visit to the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, Galina Ruditskiy watched her son Edward playing with a friend as the commander of the danger of living in the south of the republic. Petrarchenko Maryia is located about 130 km north of the Chernobyl reactor in a region that was blanketed by radioactive fallout. "I have seen the charts for our area, the Gomel region," said Ruditskiy, a 35-year-old Krasna "leukemia, thyroid disorders, cancers and other diseases have all increased sharply in recent years."

Aerobyl Bytkivsky, 15, another Minsk resident, has an 11-year-old son, Sasha, who is scheduled to come to Toronto next week. Sasha listed one of his goals he hoped to see in Canada: with Margie Taffs, tapping the last. But his father would a complaint continue to stay Canada-area residents. "Some authorities tell us that many of our health complaints are caused by our own mistakes," and Bytkivsky, a star-factory worker. "But all I know is that I am tired all the time and constantly lose headaches."

Not all area residents are in any way of their surroundings. Sergei Porokhovskiy cheerfully accepts living in Slavutich, a new town of red-brick houses and five-story apartment buildings that is perched on the edge of the Exclusion zone. Slavutich, a temporary settlement of 20,000 temporary, was built in the aftermath of the explosion and fire at the Chernobyl plant, in large part to house the families of the 5,000 employees who help supply Ukraine with eight per cent of its electrical power requirements. Porokhovskiy, a 58-year-old nuclear technician who was born in the Chernobyl region, has another distinction: he was one of an army of 600,000 cleanup workers who swarmed over the area after farmers relinquished the nearby black zone, a cautiously repeated affirmation of his

confidence in their cleanup. Porokhovskiy guides some of the 1,000 visitors, journalists and other visitors who come to the forbidden zone each year. Sad Porokhovskiy reassures: "A vacation on a day-trip to the zone gets about the same exposure as a passenger on a Toronto-Moscow flight would receive from solar radiation."

On a recent visit, he and other guides warned a Moscow reporter not to stray from regularly watered-down paths in the forbidden zone. Visitors also are required to travel in special vans that never drive outside the security perimeter. The precautions add to the eerie atmosphere around the world's most infamous nuclear plant. The farms and villages around the plant are deserted, and the crops of wild herbs are among the few crops breaking the silence that now envelops the empty countryside within the fence.

During a visit to the deserted town of Prypiat, however, Porokhovskiy was unable to discover the reason for an unexpected barrage of sound: someone emphatically had switched on loudspeakers in the city center and they blared out recorded messages urging long-term workers to labor for a better future. About two kilometers away, shimmering through the haze of misty misty morning, loomed the massive 10-story concrete tank that encases the badly damaged Reactor 4. Porokhovskiy argued that the employees operating two adjacent reactors face no greater threat than workers in other heavily polluted environments (although he complained bitterly that top-rated plant workers still earned less than Moscow has offered). He also maintained that new safety features make another nuclear accident unlikely—[at that plant or at 17 other sites with similar units across the country. But he had sharp criticism for the way officials handled the 1986 emergency. Sad Porokhovskiy: "They waited 36 hours before they evacuated Prypiat. It was criminal to expose people to such danger for the best of times."

Several officials still attribute only 31 deaths to the accident: plant workers and firefighters who died shortly after the explosion. But some Soviet scientists argue that the radioactive fallout from the disaster has already claimed hundreds of lives—and could eventually cause thousands of deaths worldwide. On both sides of the forbidden zone's wire fences, the slow decay of radioactive wastes causes that some of the country's richest farmland will remain contaminated for centuries. But a few residents have defied other fears and have returned to their former homes—mostly elderly people who say that they want to live out their lives in familiar settings, despite the terrible anxiety that now pervades them. The families of the lost healthy poor patients who are travelling to Canada and elsewhere obviously do not share their fears. They believe, in a hope, in a land away with a sense of Byelorussian, that the visits will strengthen their children for the inevitable trials ahead.

MALCOLM GRANT is a reporter with MARY McNETT in Toronto.

A HIGH-TECH ALLIANCE

After work in the summer, hundreds of IBM Canada Ltd. employees leave their offices in the affluent Toronto suburb of Markham and drive to a nearby company-owned country club for a relaxing round of golf or a game of tennis. But the employees who were standing the gruffly smiling baristas late last week had more than recreation on their minds. Many were preoccupied by the latest, and most volatile, alliance in computer industry history—a far-reaching partnership between IBM Canada's parent company, the giant multinational International Business Machines Corp. of Armonk, N.Y., and its aggressive but much smaller competitor, Apple Computer Inc. of Cupertino, Calif. After decades of a long-standing rivalry, the two companies announced a historic plan to develop and market new lines of computer software and operating technology. In effect, said Stan Delibella, a spokesman for IBM Canada, the company has recognized that "we can't do everything ourselves." Added Bobak, "like us, we are strong in strengths and weaknesses, and Apple the same."

The proposed alliance between IBM and Apple, under which the companies would collaborate on several projects but continue to operate as separate entities, could have a profound impact on the personal-computer industry. Specifically, it should make it possible for consumers to run the same software programs on computers made by the two companies, or to link their products in a network. Currently, IBM machines and their clones contain different operating systems than Apple's products and, as a result, cannot communicate easily with them. In the future, the two companies intend to design a common operating system that would allow their computers compatible easier to use and more powerful.

At the same time, this co-

IBM TRIES TO REVIVE ITS FORTUNES BY TEAMING UP WITH LONGTIME RIVAL APPLE

partners clearly hope that their collaboration with Apple will help to reinvigorate the world's largest computer company, reversing a six-year slide that has taken IBM's market share and produced lower profits. In 1990, the company earned \$6.8 billion in revenues of \$79.0 billion. That was more than any other company in the world made in profits last year, but it was still almost \$700 million less than last but earned on revenues of \$62 billion in 1984, its best year ever.

Akers: Frustrated



Self-imposed conservatism whether the opposition partnering will do much to improve IBM's recent disappointing performance. David Igo, a financial analyst who follows the computer industry for the investment banking firm S.G. Warburg & Co. in New York City, noted that IBM's decision to climb into bed with Apple came on the heels of the breakdown of its longtime relationship with software giant Microsoft Corp. of Seattle. A decade ago, IBM adapted Microsoft's so-called MS-DOS software as the core operating system for its first generation of personal computers. Before long, dozens of small computer manufacturers followed suit and also became the industry standard. But earlier

this year, the two companies parted ways over the future direction of software development. Declared Mr. Igo, "this was joined at the altar by Microsoft, so it seemed a marriage with Apple that just didn't mean it's going to be a happy one."

A decade ago, the idea that a corporate giant like IBM would consider joining forces with a tech upstart like Apple would have seemed preposterous. In those days, the rapidly growing market for personal computers. Analysts praised IBM as a symbol of excellence in management and a model for other U.S. corporations that were being ground to the Japanese. Founded in 1924, the company had become so powerful that stock market investors referred to it simply as Big Blue. In contrast to Apple, which was started in a California garage in 1976 by a handful of eccentric young computer whizzes, Big Blue cultivated a tightly knit corporate culture as rigid as blue suits with white shirts because IBM's unofficial corporate symbol.

But by the mid-1980s, problems began to appear. Apple and other computer companies started taking into their own hands the worldwide computer market in just 30 per cent, compared with 35 per cent at the beginning of the 1980s. Analysts complained that its bottom-down management style had become a hindrance in an industry changing so fast that products introduced one year are often found obsolete in the next. The computer industry has high operating costs—IBM alone spent \$7.5 billion worldwide on research and development last year. But sales are failing to grow fast enough to pay the vital research bills and maintain the aggressive 15-per-cent profit margins that the corporation had achieved in the market.



IBM/Apple

IBM assembly plant: trying to reform a battered-down management style

acted them electronically to other employees. Akers said that "too many people were standing around the water cooler waiting to be told what to do." He added, "The reason level is not high enough in the business. Everyone is too comfortable at a time when the business is in crisis."

IBM has already reduced its worldwide workforce, currently 370,000 people, by 35,000 since 1986 through attrition and early retirement, and is planning to reduce that by another 12,000 people by the end of this year. (The company's Canadian workforce is 22,700, up from 12,700 in 1986.) Now, Akers has to decide if he is prepared to go farther and end one of the annals of IBM's corporate culture—its policy of never laying off employees.

Akers' drive to increase productivity appears to be having an impact. Delibella, for one, says that IBM Canada adopted a new marketing approach several years ago when it realized that it needed to do more directly with the people who use its products. "You can't know what a clerk is accurate remember-

ments if you're only dealing with the vice-president of information technology," says Delibella. "It's the sort of thing you uncover when you talk to your customers more regularly than we used to in the past."

But results are slow in coming. Last month, IBM released investment analysts by announcing that its earnings in the second quarter of 1991, which will be reported later this month, are likely to be at least 40 per cent below expectations. And any benefits to come from the Apple alliance are at least two or three years away. The stock market showed its skepticism about the deal by pushing IBM's share price on the New York Stock Exchange down from \$215.54 at the beginning of June, before word of the impending deal leaked out, to \$111.66 on the day that the alliance was announced. With results like that, the pessimist IBM's private country club are likely to spend more time in the coming months worrying about their job than about making their profits.

BRENDA DALGLISH

Business Notes

OPTIMUM SEIZES A BANK

Federal banking regulators issued the \$220 million in Canadian assets of the Abu Dhabi-based Bank of Credit and Commerce, which international banking authorities have implicated in laundering money for cocaine dealers. The office of the inspector-general of financial institutions took the action after authorities in Britain, Luxembourg and the Cayman Islands seized the bank's assets in those jurisdictions. After the seizure, the bank promptly closed its four branches in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.

GOODIES FOR OPTIMUM

Canada's economic recovery appears to be getting underway. In Ottawa, Statistics Canada reported that its index of 33 leading economic indicators, which include house and appliance sales, rose 0.2 per cent in April, the first increase in 14 months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

Despite other signs that Canada is coming out of a recession, the nation's unemployment rate rose again last month to 10.5 per cent from 10.3 per cent in May. The June figure matches the highest jobless level so far this year, recorded in March. Statistics Canada's chief of current analysis, Philip Cross, said that the numbers "serve as a reminder that not all sectors of the economy are improving evenly."

BLAIR TO STEP DOWN

Robert Blair, the controversial 60-year-old chairman of Calgary-based Noranda Corp., confirmed that he plans to retire in 1992. "October 1 of a plan to split the energy company into separate pipeline and chemical corporations is completed by then. Over the past two decades, Blair has built Noranda into one of Canada's largest energy companies, but it is still struggling to pay off the \$2-billion debt it took on in 1988 when it acquired Polaris Energy & Chemical Corp.

DE HAVELLAND LAYOFFS

Union leaders and company spokesmen at the de Havilland division of Boeing of Canada Ltd. feuded over the reasons for staff reductions at the Toronto-based aircraft manufacturer. The financially ailing company announced plans to lay off 800 of its 4,800 employees by the end of the summer. The union accused the company of trying to make de Havilland more attractive to a European consortium that is trying to buy the firm. But company spokesmen said that the reductions were necessary because of slow sales.

Shopping Down Under

Conrad Black looks to expand in Australia

He entered Canada's business establishment in the 1970s and 1980s by acquiring and disseminating giant Air Corp., the entire parent of such firms as Mercury Securities Ltd., Dominion Stores Ltd. and Standard Broadcasting. But Conrad Black assumes that his preferred business has always been newspapers. Indeed, the 66-year-old tycoon led a group of York University alumni in Toronto last month that he planned to

take to New Smyrna Beach, Fla. The outgoing entrepreneur also controls Toronto-based Saturday Night newspaper and The Canadian Press, his leading English-language daily, as well as 15 per cent of Canada's Financial Post. But the jewel at his publishing crown is The Daily Telegraph of London, founded in 1855, which boasts the largest circulation of any broadsheet newspaper in the United Kingdom. Black's strategy is almost every instance has



Black at Hollinger annual meeting: 'an untypical Canadian'

been to buy troubled companies at discount prices, then reinvent them in financial health with staff cuts and modernization programs. A case in point is the *Telegraph*, which Black says lost \$25 million in 1986 but turned a \$74-million profit in 1990.

The *Telegraph's* newspaper chain certainly qualifies as troubled. The 120-year-old firm, Australia's second-largest publishing company, has been in retooling since last December and needs an estimated \$340 million to continue operating. But the chain still controls several of Australia's most respected papers, including *The Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Melbourne Age* and *The Australian Financial Review*. As

a result, the Black-Packer alliance may lose staff competition for the once-supply company Anthony O'Reilly, for one, chief executive officer of Pittsburgh-based local conglomerate H.J. Heinz Co. and owner of the *Pittsburgh Courier* Independent, is organizing a rival syndicate in partnership with John Fairfax, the company's former deputy chairman and grandfather of the founder.

According to Colson, Black's stake in Fairfax would be restricted to a minority interest because of foreign-ownership limitations imposed by the Australian government. The stake that Packer, who already owns the country's largest magazine group and one of its major television stations, would be confined to a 35-per-cent investment because of rules governing media cross-ownership. A San Francisco-based venture-capital firm has also agreed to take part in the bid.

Despite the limitations on foreign investment, Colson says that Black hopes to play an active role in running the company. He adds: "Packer approached us about the consortium because he was looking for an international publisher." Colson points out, however, that the task of salvaging the newspaper chain "will be very complex because it's such a terrible mess." For one thing, several shareholder and creditor groups have filed lawsuits against the company to secure their loans, which will delay any sale of the chain.

The proposed Fairfax transaction is unlikely to mark the end of Black's global ambitions. At last month's annual meeting in Toronto of Hollinger Inc., the Vancouver-based holding company that he controls, Black said that he is prepared to devote as much as \$600 million to foreign publishing acquisitions this year. In his York University speech last week, he said that he is drawn to the newspaper industry not just because it is "highly, relatively unregulated business," but also that his strategy of acquiring companies at several countries "has enabled us to maintain and increase cash flows throughout the current recession."

For his part, Colson told Fairfax that he is working on another international publishing purchase for Hollinger. Although he declined to discuss the deal, he said that it may turn out to be even larger than the *Telegraph* deal. Having built his reputation by resurrecting a venerable Canadian corporate empire, Black now appears set on building a new one that spans the globe.

DEBORAH MCNEUR



Lloyd's headquarters in London: members have been left 'hanging out to dry'

Losing it all

Lloyd's of London investors cry foul

When Hunt's plan for a comfortable retirement is turning into a financial headache, the 66-year-old chartered accountant is far from being an inexperienced investor—he was vice-chairman of the Ray Street brokerage firm F.H. Benson & Co. from 1976 until 1984, and later served as an assistant adviser before retiring in 1988. But during his career, Hunt says, he accumulated only a relatively small net worth. In 1983, he invested more than \$200,000 in Lloyd's of London, the world-renowned insurance market. Hunt says that he had few worries about the security of his investment.

"All my friends were investing cheques of \$15,000, \$30,000 or more every year," he recalls. But last month, Lloyd's reported a staggering loss of \$1.2 billion, its first in 31 years, and warned its investors to expect further losses over the next two years. Hunt himself has already been asked to pay more than \$100,000 as his share of the loss. Says Hunt: "I never dreamed of that kind of loss."

Convinced with thousands of other Lloyd's investors, Hunt says that he is broken. He claims that he will be able to cover his losses without having to sell his modest three-bedroom bungalow overlooking the St. Lawrence River in the Thousand Islands resort area of

western Ontario. By contrast, 60 Lloyd's members from the Ontario area, most of them doctors, dentists and other professionals, each own an average of more than \$450,000. According to Kenneth Lavery, a retired chartered accountant from nearby Cheltenham, Ont., who is helping to organize the Ontario group, the losses are certain to drive many of them into personal bankruptcy. "They're sitting there shell-shocked," said Lavery. "They have been left hanging out to dry."

In total, almost two-thirds of Lloyd's 36,565 members, 475 of whom are Canadian, lost money on their accounts last year. Under Lloyd's unique rules, each member, or "name," pledges away to one or more of hundreds of underwriting syndicates that meet policies in specified fields, such as shipping or aviation. As long as a syndicate claims no more than \$100,000 in a year, its members are in premium time. If they go into claims, its members profit. But Lloyd's members put aside their investments on the line they also agree to accept unlimited liability for any losses that their syndicates incur.

The \$1.2-billion deficit loss announced last month stemmed from Lloyd's operations in 1994, the last year for which all expenses have been tabulated. Lloyd's chairman David Colledge blamed the shortfall on the huge

costs of accidents and natural disasters that year—including the crash of Pan Am Flight 103 in Lockerbie, Scotland, and the Piper Alpha oil-rig explosion at the North Sea. Lloyd's spokesman Jack Walker added that those who lost money should understand that the insurance business is cyclical. It's not a get-rich-quick scheme.

But Hunt and other disgruntled investors blame Lloyd's itself for the company's losses. They allege that many syndicates turned over only paper policies during the late 1980s and that the syndicates who did the syndicates failed to supervise their properly.

Many of those who lost money are pressing Lloyd's management to reform the syndicates' London-based operating rules. This week, Lavery and at least 100 other disgruntled Canadian members planned to be in London to attend the July 11 annual meeting of the Association of Lloyd's Members, the largest independent association of Lloyd's names. Lavery predicted that the meeting would be a "farce," as members were expected to be asked to swallow their bitterness and to accept a new set of rules to cover the anticipated losses of 1995 and 1996.

The growing outrage among investors has already threatened the reputation of Lloyd's, which began as a London colliery office opened by Edward Lloyd in 1688. There, shipowners, bankers and other merchants used to arrange insurance for ships and their cargo. Even now, so-called waters dressed in red coats carry messages between desks at Lloyd's famous headquarters in London's financial district.

During most of the 1980s, Lloyd's earned substantial profits, prompting thousands of people to join its ranks. In addition to the selection of high net-worth, many were attracted by the social status traditionally associated with Lloyd's members, who include Prince Michael of Kent, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, and billionaire British publisher Robert Maxwell. As a result, there has been little evident public sympathy for the members' current predicament. Critics point out that Lloyd's requires prospective members to have a minimum net worth of \$462,000—said last year, the minimum was \$185,000—and that many of them are capable of absorbing their losses with little difficulty. But that view is countered by those who say that the British Conservative MP who has formed an organization to defend Lloyd's names, Barbara Bown, "is a myth that they are all wealthy people who only have to sell off a few cottages and a couple of cars to write their accounts."

Hunt, for one, barely concedes to the statement of a fabulously wealthy Lloyd's member: "This is causing me difficulty," he said last week, adding that in the past two years he has lost five times as much money with Lloyd's than he has earned in profits. And based on Colledge's own calculations, Hunt said he expects those losses to continue for at least two more years. Such is the price of a name.

JOHN DAGE with
ANDREW HALLIDAY in London



At last, a bold solution for Canada

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

There are only two growth addresses left in this country: launching successful domestic sales and working solutions on Canada's constitutional future.

Out of the writer of those "Whither Canada?" pieces—that reassured everything from creating 22 provinces to appointing Wayne Gretzky as king—one idea remains as straightforwardly irrefragable as common sense: that presents to be part of the solution to the current impasse.

Published last month, the 21-page report—put together by nearly two dozen business, academic and ex-political types (calling themselves the Group of 22)—has had an extraordinary impact. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has privately praised its authors and is in the process of adopting some of its key recommendations.

Robert Blair, the managing head of Nova Corp. who was one of the Group's most ardent members, received a phone call from Robert Bourassa two weeks after the document was published. The Quebec premier told the Calgary industrialist that while the report didn't encompass his complete menu of demands, it did represent precisely the kind of response from English Canada that might allow him the elbowroom to reconquer Quebec on his own. Confederation Bourassa never said so, but the fact was there, greeted with ample realization of the Group's 22 recommendations: he could postpone or cancel the provincial referendum on sovereignty-association, say by October, 1992.

Thomas McCann, the chairman of New Brunswick's McCain Foods Ltd., who dominated the Group's deliberations through the sheer strength of his personality, told me that he has received nothing but positive reactions, especially from well-informed people in high positions. The other Group members have been similarly approached, and their report has become an Ottawa best-seller.

The Group also included such political heavyweights as former premiers Bill Davis of Ontario and Alex Muir of Saskatchewan,

We are so far along the road to disintegration that the status quo is a radical option. But the Group of 22 may have found a better way.

former federal cabinet ministers Jean Les Perrier, Maurice Sauvé, John Roberts and Clifton Boreman, as well as such other business leaders as Paul Desmarais Jr., Gerald Gertler, Michel Veau, along with Sylvia Ostry and André Raymond, among the best economists in this country has produced. Another of the authors was Hugh Segal, appointed the Prime Minister's chief political adviser soon after the release of the Group's report.

Their recommendations will seem contradictory only to those ideologues who grow convinced that this country can agree with so fundamental changes. They don't realize that we're so far along the road to disintegration that the status quo has become a radical option. The Group of 22 has no illusions, not because it is so well informed, but because, for the most part, its members are not as ideologically fixated as to prevent the Quebec referendum.

As the weeks and months drop away, the put-to-bed federalist federal strategy is becoming clearer. The next (and hopefully final) parliamentary session will hold its hearings from September to January, 1992. Its recommendations will be translated into resolutions to be placed before the House of Commons and the

Senate. (There's an interesting dilemma right there, because the package is sure to include fundamental reforms of the upper house which its comfortable adherents are just as certain to filibuster.)

At some point, a national referendum may be required to validate the dramatic change in the social contract proposed by Ottawa. To soften public opinion, the federal government will attempt to shuffle jurisdictions between levels of government in three separate phases.

The first phase, already under way, is by simple administrative edict, only requiring the permission from those provincial governments involved. The almost complete shift of jurisdiction powers from Ottawa to Quebec is one good example. Another possibility, as in the Group of 22 notes, involves the \$28 billion Ottawa currently spends annually on cash and tax transfers in health, welfare and education, all areas of provincial jurisdiction. Abandoning the field entirely to the provinces would also cut negative any income to the Constitution.

Many other significant changes in the distribution of powers—in fields such as culture, energy and the environment—could be accomplished through the general amending formula that requires the assent of Parliament and nine provinces holding 50 per cent of Canada's population. Such an arrangement would mean no more shared-cost programs, fewer split jurisdictions and—presumably—less duplication and inefficiency. But it would require Ottawa to surrender at least a third of its tax revenues to the provinces, a tough proposition since the feds would still have to pay the usual interest (\$43 billion) on our national debt, while retaining responsibility for unemployment payments, national security, capitalization payments and managing the national economy.

Any final shift in fields of jurisdiction that does require unanimous consent would come at the end of the process—and that would, of course, be the toughest part. At that point, we could well be back into another March 16 scenario—Clyde Wells, Elsie Horgan, an impossible deadline and all that. Ottawa's fragile optimism is based on the conviction that no politician would dare stand in the way of saving Canada when two-thirds of the province had already been completed. Good luck.

Other Group 22 recommendations include taxation of aboriginal rights to self-government, as well as the (re)regulation of private of captive politicians in Parliament and at First Ministers' conferences. The Senate would become an elected house of the federation empowered to review national appointments and federal legislation in the area of federal-provincial relations, as well as reviewing national priorities.

There's a pleasantly low-key mood about the Group of 22 report. Its authors are not peddling the table or proposing themselves as saviors of the country. They are concerned citizens who have thought deeply about our problems and suggested one road map out of the quagmire. "We have got to outside Canada work better," they conclude, "not treat it as one of history's failed experiments."

Awes to that

PEOPLE

SETTING A RECORD STRAIGHT

Last week, Tom Selleck filed a \$20-million libel suit against the Globe, a weekly supermarket tabloid based in Boca Raton, Fla., for a story that appeared in the July 2 issue. Selleck, who is married, says that the Globe article leaves the impression that he is a homosexual.



Selleck's obvious sexual preference

In a statement issued by the 46-year-old father of two, the former *Magnus, P.I.* star declared: "I am as proud of my sexual preference as those who happen to be gay are of theirs. There is not a man who has lived on the face of the earth in my lifetime who can truly deny that he is obviously my friend—that is a particularly interesting fact."



A fickle boyfriend

Mariel Hemingway is a fickle girl getting her man. Two weeks ago, a spokesman for formerly troubled developer Donald Trump said that he was no longer involved with Mariel and that he was dating bikini model Carla Bruni. Mariel, whose relationship with Trump precipitated his February 1990, lawsuit with his first wife, Ivana, heard about Bruni, she said. "I'm shocked and devastated. I feel betrayed at the deepest level." But last week, in the updated morning TV show *Late with Regis and Kathie Lee*, Trump announced that he had reunited Mariel with a diamond engagement ring. Not surprisingly, no date has been set.

Mariel betrayed

Royal praise

A recent poll in Britain named Diana, Princess of Wales, as the decade's Royal Family member—frankly, marriage and all. But in New South Wales and Newfoundland last week, Diana's sister-in-law Princess Anne served her own popularity during a send-off trip, her first to enter private. Anne addressed troops in St. John's, visited a young settlement of aged 1990, before returning to the Commonwealth of the West. At one point, Anne apologized for the length of her visit. But, she added to cheer, "The great thing about short, fast visits is that you don't actually have to come back."



Princess Anne: enjoying popularity

In pursuit of swell laughs

Slapstick humor is not always strenuous. Indeed, says *Home*-born comedian Martin Short, sometimes he needs only to sit still. In his latest movie, *Face/Off*, due for release next month, the actor shames plays an unclay-

commented who balloons after a face sting. Said Short: "They make up your face on top of a balloon that is attached to your face. Then it expands and you swell up. You just sit back and let it all happen to you." Still, Short, 41, says that he had to be a good physical shape for the action.



Short: staying in shape

CANADIAN CONTENT

Fashion designer Marcia Egoz takes inspiration from both of his adopted countries. In 1974, when he was 9, Egoz and his family fled Salvador Allende's Chile and settled in Vancouver. At 26, he moved to New York City to study fashion, and now, only four years later, his menswear sells in stores across the continent. Said Egoz, 26: "I got my ideas from anything: nature, architecture, from walking the streets of New York. And this, I used a lot of mineral-based inks—like blues, earthy colors. I am influenced by the mountains near where I grew up in Vancouver." In the end, Egoz has the softest spot for Canada, which he describes as "much more European than the States." He added: "Canadians are much more stylish."

series, which included getting hit by lightning twice and falling into quicksand. Added Short: "If physical comedy is easier to you, then I think you should do it. Nothing was more fun to see than Dick Van Dyke Epping over that ottoman on *The Dick Van Dyke Show*. I'll remember that longer than any joke I have ever heard."

THE FIGHT FOR LIFE

**DNA RESEARCH IS
HELPING DOCTORS
FIND CURES—AND
OFFERS HOPE TO
THE AFFLICTED**

It is the inexpressible joy of childhood all but made the disease that is devastating seven-year-old Ashley Dyer. The happy, outgoing girl who lives with her parents and infant brother in a village just south of Banff, Ont., was born with cystic fibrosis (CF), a hereditary respiratory disorder that usually kills its victims before they reach their 30s. But because geneticists are making remarkable advances in their understanding of how genes, the elemental building blocks of life, function, Ashley Dyer may escape as early death. She has reason to be optimistic. In August, 1990, scientists at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children presented the gene that causes CF and they are racing to discover how to correct it. Ashley, whose handsome brown eyes beam with determination, says that she is confident that the geneticists will succeed. Said Ashley: "After they found the gene, I really knew that they could find a cure."

Around the world, scientists are poised at the forefront of a scientific revolution that is rapidly decoding the secrets of life contained in the body's genes, the molecular strands that hold the recipe of life and dictate everything from a person's skin tone to many of the diseases to which he or she may fall victim. Geneticists are working on projects that they say could dramatically expand the human life span by eventually curing many of the approximately 4,000 genetic diseases that afflict mankind. Some critics question possible gene therapies that literally could be applied at the beginning of life. But the scientific establishment is accomplishing the remarkable voyage of discovery. Last month, Marie Skolnikiewicz, a genetics professor at Toronto's Sick Children's



The Dyers at home in Ontario; with cystic fibrosis, 'optimism is everything'

hospital received an \$845,000 grant to conduct research that may lead to cures for psychological disorders such as autism-spectrum.

Hits: And on June 30, geneticists working in Quebec City, Vancouver and other cities reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine* that they had isolated a gene mutation that elevates fat levels in the blood and can cause heart attacks in French-Canadian. Sells Dr. Michael Hayden, director of the Adult Genetics Clinic at the University of British Columbia: "We are looking at a totally new form of medicine. The hope is that we can use genes to protect the risk of a disease, then modify something to prevent it."

Such a breakthrough would be a godsend for

dozens of victims of genetic diseases like Ashley Dyer's. Stephen Dyer, 34, a structural assembler for Boeing of Canada Ltd. in Toronto, and his wife, Carolyn, 39, who works in the patient bookings department at the Hospital for Sick Children, say that the disease consumes their family life. Despite the fact that Ashley is spending much of the summer playing happily in a small swimming pool at her parents' home in Bell, B.C., Ont., she still must eat as crisp as 50 grapes capsules a day to help her digest food. The girl also has to undergo daily physiotherapy sessions to dislodge mucus from her lungs. And she must inhale a potent mix of chemicals twice a day to open airways in her lungs. But the girl's par-

ents say that they are confident that there will be a medical breakthrough to help their daughter. Said Carolyn Dyer: "With a disease like Ashley's, optimism is everything."

Like the Dyers, many geneticists are optimistic that genetic medicine will revolutionize health care. And under a massive international program called the Human Genome Project, geneticists plan during the next 15 years to identify almost all of the approximately 50,000 to 100,000 genes in the human body. Their findings, along with those from studies of other major research programs, will be widely applied in society. Industries may be able to genetically screen employees to determine whether specific workplace chemicals will trigger cancer in their bodies. Doctors may be able to determine which individuals are prone to skin cancer and protect them from those rays, as they commonly put it, "turning off" the genes that produce skin-cancer chemicals in their bodies. In Ashley Dyer's case, doctors say that they may be able to arrest her disease by transplanting healthy genes directly into her lungs, where cystic fibrosis strikes.

Cancer: One of the pioneering efforts in gene therapy began on Sept. 14, 1990, with a revolutionary operation at the Memorial Institute of Health in Bethesda Md., where U.S. cancer surgeons, Steven Rosenberg, transplanted one gene directly into the bone of a child-born four-year-old girl. The child, whose name has not been made public, suffers from adenosine deaminase deficiency, a rare genetic disease that prevents the body's immune system from functioning properly. The same disease killed a 12-year-old boy in 1984 who had become famous as the "Bubble Boy" after he spent most of his life in a sterile plastic shelter. Following the operation in Bethesda, doctors said that for the first time in her life, the girl was producing normal numbers of white blood cells. But scientists said that it would be a year before they could determine whether the new genes had cured the child's disease. Said professor Dr. Michael Blaese, a leader of the Bethesda gene-transfer team: "I predict that in the next decade, we will see

human gene therapy used against diseases such as cancer."

Decoding the ribbon contained in human genes also is producing remarkable medical technology that increasingly will be used to analyze the human body for a host of genetic diseases. Some geneticists say that in the future, genetic testing, in which molecular probes are used to determine whether a specific gene could trigger a disease in the future, will be used to produce detailed genetic blueprints of the human fetus and the physical life that lies before it. Said Hayden: "We are going to be able to predict who is likely to develop certain cancers and screen those individuals so that we detect them early and do appropriate procedures to make sure that this cancer never occurs or is unlikely to occur." Already, the use of genetic screening and testing technology is rising dramatically in Canada (page 38).

At the same time, genetic technology is turning the human body into a storehouse of powerful new genetically engineered drugs. Using a technology known as protein engineering, scientists can now alter the behavior of genes or create new genetic products (page 38). Doctors are already experimenting use of genetically designed drugs to treat breast and various cancers.

But such advance in understanding how genes work causes disturbing ethical questions. Herpes, a geneticist at York University,

says that some nations, including Iraq, may have already attempted to derive weapons containing genetically engineered bacteria that would be immune to battlefield weapons. And some critics say that geneticists may one day be able to alter fetal cells to produce highly intelligent, physically perfect children. For a pro—while followers with the slightest imperfection will be routinely aborted. Geneticists are already concerned about whether or not society will allow imperfect fetuses to grow. Asked Ronald Warren, geneticist-in-chief at the Hospital for Sick Children, who in 1987 helped discover the genetic cause of Duchenne muscular dystrophy: "Should we abort a fetus if the disease is inherited only by subsequent ages, mild retardation or extra toes?"

Screening: The question is not an academic one in the field of gene research. Majumder has learned that scientists at University Hospital in London, Ont., plan to conduct experiments in screening human pre-embryos that will dramatically transcribe the traditional bounds of human development.

Dr. Jeffrey Maller, a reproductive endocrinologist, said that his research team received permission in late June from the University of Western Ontario's human ethics review board to remove cells from four-day-old pre-embryos that have been fertilized in the laboratory and are suspected of carrying genes that cause mental retardation. Although the procedure has been carried out on mice, Maller said that his team would be the first in Canada—and only the second in the world—to perform it on humans.

The pre-embryo program was launched only after an extensive analysis by the human ethics review board, which issued the requirement to be viable guidelines for genetic research. A number of parents whose children would likely be born severely retarded have been asked to participate. The prospective parents would have their sperm and eggs joined in the laboratory. The resulting pre-embryos, the earliest form the human being takes in its development, would be allowed to grow to the eight-cell stage. Maller said that at that point, two of the cells would be removed and tested to see if they carried the



Test in July: DNA model (above) at the forefront





SCIENTISTS COULD DRAMATICALLY EXPAND THE HUMAN LIFE-SPAN

genes that cause mental retardation. Only the pre-embryo that did not carry the gene would be placed in the woman's womb to develop. And, Huber: "We would only be screening for several ordered sequences that would be acceptable with any quality of life. If the pregnancy went ahead, it would result in a child at the death of a child." Because the procedure would cut attempt to alter the genetic structure of the pre-embryos, the ethics committee agreed to allow it.

Embryos: If successful, Huber's experiments would open the door to a stunning possibility: human beings at their earliest stage of development could be examined for potentially hundreds of genetic diseases, but only those pre-embryos that were healthy would be allowed to develop. Huber says that he is interested only in screening damaged cells from the pre-embryo. But some critics say that at some point in the future, geneticists could intervene at the pre-embryo stage to try to change the genetic structure of human embryos. Huber says that he does not believe such procedures should be carried out, and that his attempt to do so should follow a thorough ethical review. Said Huber: "I am the first to recognize that this technology could be used for unethical purposes. I believe strongly that it should be subject to a complete ethical review."

Before the promise of the genetic age can be fully realized, scientists will have to fully decipher the genetic code. The code is embedded in a substance called deoxyribonucleic acid, the principal component in the nucleus of every human cell. As the genetic codes become understood, scientists say that by manipulating the four chemical substances that make up DNA, they will be able to cure many of the

USA's children. "We are looking at a totally new form of medicine."

operates clutter the office. This said that after he and his colleagues made their discovery, mathematicians tried the code in their attempt for the results of their work to be published in the authoritative *Science* magazine. Said Tzu of the search for the cystic fibrosis gene: "We searched from one end of the gene to the other. In the end, it was like a jigsaw puzzle. Every piece of evidence was put in its right place. I cannot describe the excitement and the plea more at that point."

Searching: Tzu's family led Conscience Clinic for the British Crown colony of Hong Kong in 1963, when Tzu was 3. After being educated in Hong Kong, Tzu arrived at the University of Pittsburgh in 1974 and received a Ph.D. in biological sciences in 1979. He moved to Toronto in 1981 to join the CF research team at the Hospital for Sick Children, and now is searching for something even more spectacular than the CF gene, a new treatment for the disease itself. Tzu said that it appears that the defective gene produces a protein that does not allow the movement of chloride ions through the cell walls of the lungs. As a result, mucus trapping lung tissues cause the respiratory system to falter. Mucus builds up in the lungs of CF victims, eventually causing severe lung damage.

In the search for a way of more effectively treating CF and saving the lives of victims like Ashley Dyer, Tzu said that researchers at the Hospital for Sick Children and Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital are trying to breed genetically altered mice containing the defective cystic fibrosis gene. Tzu said that experimental mice are being used in the work to attempt to trigger a correct response in the gene. Eventually, his research might make it possible for doctors to transplant new genes into the lung cells of CF victims, thereby overriding the defective cells and causing the lungs to function properly. Said Tzu: "Gene therapy is a very simple idea. A healthy copy of gene will hopefully cure the problem."

In another promising development, surgeon Rosenberg twice treated previous Ronald Reagan's colon cancer in 1985. He took the first step in using gene-therapeutic therapy to fight cancer on Jan. 29, 1991. He did this by allowing doctors to use his team's cancer-fighting agents, and injected them into patients suffering from malignant melanoma, as well as other forms of skin cancer. Rosenberg said at a medical conference in Houston in May that the early test results

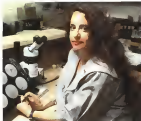
were encouraging. Cancer completely disappeared in one of 18 patients and was dramatically reduced in another 18 per cent. Rosenberg said that he now plans to repeat the gene directly into tumors, a process that has already been successful in animal experiments. He said that if tests on human volunteers are successful, an anti-cancer vaccine could eventually serve as a powerful new weapon in the fight against some cancers. Added Rosenberg: "The use of the birth of a new era in treating cancer through gene modification."

Deeper: Geneticists at this step say that they hope that their research will lead to a breakthrough with Huntington's disease, a fatal degenerative disease that causes victims to progressively lose control over their bodies. So far, the gene responsible for Huntington's has proved to be elusive. Hayles said that members of his research team have closed at least three different genes in their search and currently are waiting for a clue that will give them a key to the mystery. Said Hayles: "Proving you have the Huntington's gene is a uniquely time-consuming and tough." Once the Huntington's gene is located, Hayles said, it may be possible to treat the disease with gene therapy, which would also involve transplanting healthy genes into the victim.

Meanwhile, Canadian researchers have located a gene that they say may be responsible for some types of heart disease. The researchers at the York and Level University in Quebec City said that they had found the gene that causes a disease that affects the heart in Psychiatric Charles Scriber, a professor of genetics at Memorial's McGill University, said that the genetic flaw, known as familial hypercholesterolemia, causes a deficiency of an enzyme that allows fat to rapidly collect in the blood, clogging off the supply of oxygen to the heart. Hayles said that the screening technique used that new a genetic screening technique could be developed that will identify carriers

in their search for the hypercholesterolemia gene, the same as the York and Level were noted by the fact that it appears to trigger the disease only in certain population groups, including those French-Canadian who can trace their family roots almost all the way back to the first waves

as natural behavior, and how is it possible? "There are certain behaviors that appear to have some sort of genetic component," said Solskewski. "I think for something like manic-depressive patients, there is probably the possibility for transplanting normal genes into the brain."



Solskewski: a possible treatment for manic-depression

of immigrants who settled in Quebec in the early 1700s. Scriber, who also investigated why certain defective genes are limited only in some groups, said that Canada is ideally suited for this type of research because of the homogeneity nature of certain communities. "In Quebec, you can identify people at risk for hypercholesterolemia by screening," said Scriber. "If you can ask one question about their family history, and if they can trace their roots to northeastern Quebec, the process might be at risk."

The census of such debilitating mental diseases as schizophrenia may also be taken in human DNA. York University's Solskewski said that he hopes to learn how genes influence behavior and in the process answer questions that have plagued psychiatry for decades: what

and Stephen Dyer says that their daughter will have a full life. But at the same time, they have feared the couple to confront an agonizing decision. Should they have had their second child, seven-month-old Nicholas? Said Gordon Dyer: "My focus was narrowed at 30 weeks and I did not know if I should. But the most help-wondering of all would have been to have an abortion if the screening had shown that the unborn child had the diseased gene. 'It's a terrible disease,' she said, 'and you just do not want to pass it along.' Clearly, it certainly answers more secrets of heredity, medical miracles and expanding the human will welcome up of the lives of screening members of Canadian."

TOM PENNELL

Scriber: tracing roots



HOW NEW GENES COULD SAVE A LIFE



virus particles (2). The virus is used to carry the healthy gene into a culture of human cells (3) and the resulting mixture could be surgically implanted in the patient's respiratory tract (4). If successful, the implanted genes could restore the normal function of the lungs.

DESIGNER GENES

NEW GENETIC WEAPONS FIGHT DISEASE

The genetic revolution has transformed the life of Judea Jenkins. In 1980, doctors told Jenkins that she had a chronic kidney condition that could kill her. For the next two decades, Jenkins, 51, who works as a librarian in Selkirk, Man., 25 km north of Winnipeg, lived with the aid of dialysis machines that cleaned her blood of the toxins that kidneys normally process. But dialysis cannot mimic the kidneys' ability to secrete a hormone known as erythropoietin, which produces red blood cells. As a result, Jenkins suffered constant fatigue that was only partially helped by blood transfusions. But three months ago, Jenkins began receiving blood with prescription doses of a genetically engineered form of erythropoietin that raised her red blood-cell count to near-normal levels. Said Jenkins: "I can finally walk up stairs without puffing and getting dizzy."

Jenkins' excitement is shared by doctors and patients who occasionally are using new genetically derived substances that make some chronic medical conditions seem made by comparison. During the past 15 years, scientists have ignored and almost given up on ideas of the problems in the human body. Instead, about a dozen of the new, genetically engineered substances are in the market. And industry experts see that the flow could grow to include hundreds of new substances by the end of the century. The genetically derived pharmaceutical products already available include human insulin and human growth factors that regulate overall growth as well as the production of red blood cells. Other genetically derived substances are now under development as controls for several types of cancer, for AIDS and for Alzheimer's disease.

Protein: The costs of developing the new substances have shrunk. Officials at San Francisco-based Genentech Inc. say that the company has spent about \$100 million in the development of a blood-clotting protein, a protein that dissolves blood clots in heart-attack victims. But doctors and scientists say that they are optimistic about the prospects of slowing cancers, or creating new ones, to treat diseases. Said Philip Leder, chairman of the genetics department at Harvard Medical School in Cambridge, Mass.: "We are suddenly presented with a whole new set of tools for curing disease."

The new class of drugs relies on the technology of recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid, patented in the mid-1970s, which allows scientists to identify, reproduce and re-engineer the genes that create proteins, which in turn control human bodily functions. Researchers say



Jenkins engineered hormone combats years of fatigue

that, unlike the chemicals used in traditional drugs, the engineered proteins are the same as those that already exist in the human body.

The new techniques are changing the lives of some victims of diseases that were once considered untreatable. Dr. Robert Galla, a pediatric endocrinologist and head of the research center at St. Jude's Hospital in Montreal, is using genetically engineered human growth hormone to treat pituitary dwarfism, which affects about 300 Canadians. The artificially produced hormone allows young victims

Genentech helps medicines speed in pursuit of profits



to reach normal or near-normal heights.

The prospect of huge profits has fueled the new genetic drugs. It has fueled the rapid growth of an industry that last estimated earnings of more than \$1 billion in the United States last year. Among the most successful of the new firms is Genentech, which put the first genetically engineered drug, human insulin, on the market in 1982. The firm also manufactures Actimmune, the substance used to dissolve blood clots.

Research: In Canada, the high cost of carrying out genetic research has restricted the growth of the Canadian-based biotechnology industry, which is dominated by a handful of relatively small firms. They include Vancouver-based Pacific Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which is currently testing the protein transferrin as a cancer treatment, and Lund, Que.-based Biogen, a firm that is investigating ways of treating heart and nervous-system disorders.

Researchers at another leading Canadian biotechnology firm, Alkermes Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., are now testing an engineered purified human growth hormone, which company researchers say may be able to reverse osteoporosis, a degenerative bone disease that affects more than 500,000 Canadians.

Despite the high costs involved in research, most scientists say that the potential benefits that rise from human biotechnology are too important to ignore. Says Dr. Diane Pessier, a senior scientist at Genentech who helped to develop Actimmune: "We are simply looking at what is made in nature, and I like to think that nature has done the best job." As a result, human medical breakthroughs may be less likely now than in the past and rely instead on uncovering other bodies to perform their natural functions.

DEANE BRADY

NEARING THE FINAL FRONTIER

SCIENCE CAN RE-ENGINEER THE EMBRYO

Within the rapid expansion of knowledge about genetic problems faced by individuals, there is one frontier that some critics say scientists should never cross. Genetic engineering has reached the point where changing the genetic makeup of human embryos is possible. But in performing so-called germline therapy, germlines would be directly intervening in the development of the offspring. As well, genetic changes made at the pre-embryo stage would be passed on to future generations. Said Jeffrey Rifkin, president of the Washington-based Foundation for Responsible Genetic Change and an outspoken critic of some types of gene therapy: "Since we are doing it in animals now, it is only a matter of a short time before it's done with humans. It will happen, well within this decade."

Advocates: Other experts have expressed similar reservations about the use of engineering the embryo. A Medical Research Council of Canada committee chaired by Patricia Borel, head of the department of medical genetics at the University of British Columbia, issued a series of advisory guidelines on genetic research published in 1987. Although such guidelines have not been backed up by legislation, they serve as genetic research standards in Canada. The guidelines section the use of gene-implant therapy, but they leave the use of germline experiments in Canada. In the United States, critics like Rifkin say that such research projects as the Biobank, Bethesda, Md.-based Human Genome Project, which is aimed at uncovering the functions of all of the approximately 100,000 genes in the human body, will yield so much genetic information that scientists will be tempted to try gene-line therapy. In Canada, researchers who wanted to conduct germline research would need the approval of hospital ethics committees and the Medical Research Council is opposed to such research. In the United States, approval for germline research could come only after hearings before



Magnified image of DNA: ethical concern

the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Critics contend that the boundary regarding gene-implant therapy, which would treat genetic diseases without passing genetic changes on to future generations, and therapy that alters the genetic blueprint inside human embryos could easily be blurred. Rifkin said that

the federal Food and Drug Administration,

Critics contend that the boundary regarding gene-implant therapy, which would treat genetic diseases without passing genetic changes on to future generations, and therapy that alters the genetic blueprint inside human embryos could easily be blurred. Rifkin said that



Wolcott: fighting full-blown genetic testing

genetics could avoid germline therapy and still re-engineer human development by re-directing themselves to gene-implant therapy. Said Rifkin: "It may be possible to place a growth hormone gene in an adult into a child so that it will grow faster. Or you may be able to spend a gene into a person that makes them resistant to certain carcinogens." But those characteristics would not become hereditary.

Even if no one ever tries to alter fundamentally the genetic blueprint in an individual, scientists say that gene-implant therapy could ultimately be performed on developing fetuses to correct genetic flaws. Said Charles Scriver, a professor of human genetics and biology at Montreal's McGill University: "We will move away from using chemicals to treat diseases to fixing the machine that with new genes." He added: "The genes will have to be put in at the right time. In some cases, that will mean putting the gene in a human cell before the sperm made the mother, early in fetal development."

Rights: At the same time, the increasing flood of knowledge about individual genetic makeup has prompted Rifkin's arguments to oppose legislation in the U.S. Congress that would give people the right to control information about themselves obtained through screening and other genetic technology. Without such protection, says Rifkin, individuals with genetic flaws might find themselves barred from certain jobs or discriminated against in other ways. Added Rifkin: "As this information is used by government and corporations, we are going to see a genetic rights movement that is every bit as powerful as the civil rights movement was 20 years ago." Michael Hayles, director of the Adult Genetics Clinic at the University of British Columbia, said that the federal legislation may be necessary in Canada as well. He said: "Hayles, and Rifkin, say we protect individuals from discrimination based on their genetic makeup."

The genetic revolution will also have an impact on the insurance industry, which some experts say will want to use genetic screening to determine the long-term health of potential insurance customers. The Southern A genetic screen, the less the client would pay. Said Alexander Lawless, medical vice-president of Cows Life Insurance Co. of Toronto: "If a person with a disease gene is screened and found out he is going to die at 45, then the company should not insure him."

There is also the possibility that genetically based discrimination could occur in the workplace. Linda Wolcott, research and program developer with the Canadian Labour Congress in Ottawa, said that if passed, proposed federal legislation to allow workplace alcohol and drug testing of transportation industry workers could lead to full-blown genetic testing in Canada. Said Wolcott: "We are fighting it at the top. What happens in drug testing will set the stage for other types of employee-control measures like genetic screening." Clearly, as the genetic revolution unfolds, Canadians soon will find the debate over genetics moving out of the laboratory and into their daily lives.

TOM FUNNELL

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

TESTING FOR DEFECTIVE GENES

For the past three years, Carol-Anne Sowers, a Burlington, Ont., mother and former social worker, has fought a nightmare battle with Top-Sibs, a genetic disorder that affects the central nervous system and inevitably leads to paralysis and death in childhood. Two years ago, Sowers' first child, Jennifer, died of the disease at the age of 3. The technology of genetic testing has advanced to the point that the molecular cause of six diseases as young as nine months can reveal the presence of the autoimmune disease. As a result, Sowers, 30, had two abortions after testing revealed the presence of the disease in her unborn children. But she also gave birth to two healthy sons, Matthew, 2, and Jordan, who is now eight weeks old. Still Sowers, founder and co-president of the National Top-Sibs and Allied Diseases of Ontario Inc., "There is no reason why a person has to give birth to a Top-Sibs child. If I had my way, everyone would be screened for it."

Future: Increasingly, genetic screening can play a role as a child's future almost from the time a doctor tests a woman that she is pregnant. With genetic testing now available at early stage Canadian hospitals, more and more couples are having babies treated for a growing number of genetic disorders, including Top-Sibs, cystic fibrosis and sickle-cell anemia, a hereditary blood disease that can be fatal. If the fetus carries a defective gene that could lead to disease, the parents can decide whether or not to abort the pregnancy, or in some cases doctors can attempt to treat the fetus.

So far, genetic screening can detect the presence of genes that cause about 300 diseases. In a report published in June following a five-year study of genetics in Canadian health care, the Science Council of Canada predicted that the use of genetic testing will increase dramatically during the next five years. Still, Charles Scriver, a professor of genetics at Montreal's McGill University who headed the Science Council committee that carried out the study, "Genes probably have something to do with virtually every disease."

For that reason, Scriver says that the potential of genetic testing is almost limitless. Some experts at the Vancouver-based Canadian Genetic Diseases Network, which links geneticists across Canada, estimate that screening will eventually be able to pinpoint more than half the defective genes that

promote the quality and longevity of life."

But each advance in genetic knowledge and screening technology raises troubling emotional and ethical questions, including those surrounding abortion. Some critics also say that genetic screening opens the way for the practice of eugenics, a pseudoscience developed during the 19th century that proposed improving the human race through selective breeding. Some aspects of eugenics were put into practice during the 1930s and 1940s by Germany's Nazis, who ordered the extermination of millions of Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, mental patients and other members of groups that the Nazis considered inferior.

Now, critics of genetic screening argue that the new technology merely puts a human face on eugenics, because ultimately it will allow parents to select fetuses that have even the slightest defect. Genetic screening was pioneered by James Watson, a director of the Toronto-based Canadian Life Coalition, which opposes abortion, in a very serious and conscious develop-



Carol-Anne Sowers with her children, advocating genetic screening for a deadly disease

ment responsible for about 4,000 different genetic diseases. The diseases range from hypertension and certain types of cancer to alcoholism and some psychiatric disorders. Geneticists also say that about 60 per cent of the Canadian population will at some point in their lives contract a disease that has a genetic component, and that half genes account for about one-half of all infant deaths in Canada. Still, Michael Hayden, director of the Adult Genetics Clinic at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver and the network's scientific director, "I think that we are going to be perfecting and treating diseases earlier to im-

prove the quality and longevity of life."

As a result of the genetic revolution, relatively simple laboratory procedures allow that much of an individual's medical future can be read in his genes. In one type of test to determine whether a person carries a defective gene, technicians take a sample of the patient's deoxyribonucleic acid, the material in human cells that carries an individual's genetic blueprint. Technicians use chemicals to cut the DNA into smaller pieces, which they then separate with radiation and mix into a medium containing a second DNA sample that has been cloned,



Filipatruk (right) counseling parent of sick child things can go wrong

or copied, in a laboratory and which includes the genetic defect that the technicians are searching for. If the two genes bond in a specific way, scientists know that the defective gene is present in the patient and can follow it by its radioactive signal.

Doctors: Geneticists say that as the use of testing grows, it will shift the emphasis of medicine away from treatment to prevention. Hayden, for one, said that as genetic testing makes it possible to identify more diseases, physicians will be able to identify patients who are likely to develop diseases in the future. If a patient has genes that make him particularly susceptible to heart disease, his physician will be able to urge preventive measures to slow the onset of disease. In some other cases, trying to limit the patient's smoking and cholesterol consumption. Still Hayden, "I would predict that by the turn of the century, a

lot more of the health-care dollars are going to be put into prevention and protection, because it is cost-effective."

Even though genetic testing is still years away from reaching its full potential, it has already brought relief to individual Canadians who feared contracting a genetic disease that was present in their families. Terrence Connolly, a 44-year-old retired physical education director who lives in Vancouver, says that his older brother has Huntington's disease, a degenerative nervous-system disorder. Connolly said that if he also had the Huntington's gene, then his two children would have a 50-per-cent chance of being affected as well. But Connolly said that after he underwent genetic testing last year at the UBC University Hospital, he learned that he was free of the defective gene. Still Connolly, "We had a quiet celebration."

Parents who are often overwhelmed by look-alike genes that their children are born with genetic disorders have been aided by the improved diagnostic technology that at least prepares them for the grim reality. Jacqueline Gennaro, a 40-year-old Toronto mother who did not have her fetus tested and now has a two-year-old daughter, Kristin-Anne, who was born with a rare genetic form of cancer. Still Gennaro, "At first, I blamed myself. I wondered what I did wrong."

According to Jennifer Filipatruk, a genetic counselor at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, parents must learn to live with the genetic mutations like Cystic Fibrosis and sickle cell anemia. Filipatruk, "People feel that if they do everything right at these pregnancies, then they are guaranteed to have a

healthy baby. It is not, but there's no wrong."

As genetic testing becomes more common, says Ronald Worton, geneticist-in-chief at the Hospital for Sick Children, genetic screening technology will confront individuals with crucial choices. Genetic testing, he said, could make it difficult for a young couple to decide whether or not to go ahead and have a child that they know will be born with cystic fibrosis. "They really do not know what cystic fibrosis is," said Worton. "And reading a pamphlet is not going to help."

Choice: Ethical dilemmas will become even more difficult when genetic testing detects the presence in a fetus of diseases that are not life-threatening, but produce a child that is less than perfect. According to Worton, parents in the future might have the option of aborting fetuses because the unborn baby, while normal in other ways, has inherited intelligence or a cleft lip and palate. Still Worton, "While I'm not in favor of abortion, I know as my profession we believe that it should be a matter of choice for the individual." Some women who have given birth to children with genetic disorders say that they are not sure whether they would have wanted their children if they had known beforehand. Still Connolly, "It was told when I was carrying Kristin, I really don't know I ever knew." Some medical experts say that because of the difficult choices that genetic testing can force on couples, parents should be shown all the alternatives to abortion, including possible treatments and dealing with the lack of a mentally or physically handicapped child. "We need to teach people that it is all right to have a handicapped child," says Francine Bellis, a bio-ethicist at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Ultimately, spending health-care costs may limit the use of genetic screening in Canada at a time when dramatic health-care costs are increasingly possible. In its report last month, the Science Council of Canada said that not enough money is being allocated to develop genetic testing clinics. The report concluded, "If the Canadian public is to reap the benefits of genetic knowledge and technologies, genetics must be given a higher priority in our health-care system."

It added, "All health-care practitioners must become, to some degree, geneticists." Some geneticists go further, arguing that governments should finance universal access to genetic testing to protect the nation's medical system. Still Scriver, "Our health-care systems will not be equitable because it does not contain the resources to deal with the genetic causes of diseases in the population, and they are overrepresented." He added, "We will spend \$100,000 to the age group who has had a heart attack, but we do not appear to be willing to spend a penny to identify the person who is at risk and avoid the disease through preventive measures." Despite that, the benefits that Carol-Anne Sowers and others have gained from genetic testing suggest that the new technology is one of the most important tools in the health care of the future.

TOM FINNELL

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JUSTICE

From rags to robes

Clarence Thomas eyes the Supreme Court

Growing up in Savannah, Ga., in the 1950s and early 1960s, Clarence Thomas lived some daunting obstacles. He was black, poor, abandoned by his parents and a Roman Catholic in the predominantly Protestant South. But his litigious grandfather, Myers Anderson, who raised the boy from the age of 7, instilled in Thomas a love of learning and a philosophy of self-reliance.

It was his success to hard work, virtue and the belief that his poor boy could grow up to make something of himself. But those same values have made him a staunch opponent of affirmative action programs. And they have led civil rights leaders to question his commitment to less fortunate blacks. Still, even Thomas's detractors admit that his nomination as a justice to the Supreme Court is a master stroke for Bush. Although

used, he abandoned his plans for the priesthood and, upon returning, as a student at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts, embraced the teachings of black-gospel advocate Malcolm X. But that brush with radicalism was short-lived as a lawyer and judge. He has repeatedly refused to seek government aid, and even for past great wrongs. "I firmly insist that the candidate not be interpreted as a color-blind failure," Thomas has written. "Racism, I emphasize black self-help, as opposed to racial quotas and other race-conscious legal devices that only further and deepen the original problem."

In fact, it is Thomas's views on abortion, not affirmative action, that liberal opponents will likely attack at his confirmation hearing. Thomas, who is married and has two sons, has not taken a public stand on Roe vs. Wade, the landmark 1973 high court decision recognizing a woman's right to abortion. However, in a 1987 speech he praised so many denouncing abortion rights. And that, coupled with his perceived anti-abortion views as a

Catholic, led the National Abortion Rights Action League last week to publicly oppose his confirmation.

For liberal Democrats and much of the nation's black leadership, the nomination of Thomas is a particularly cruel blow because it results from the resignation of legendary liberal Marshall after 24 years on the bench. During the most recent session of the court, which is dominated by Republicans, Marshall fought for mandatory busing of school children, freedom of speech and increased rights for those accused of crimes. Liberals have predicted that Thomas might as the other way. Last week, Democratic party chairman Wendell Byrd denounced Thomas's nomination as "yet another step in the ideological hijacking of the Supreme Court by the radical right wing of the Republican party."

Self-made and colleagues contend that Thomas does not resemble the conservative caricature that his opponents are painting. During his 1990 confirmation hearing for the federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, Thomas himself acknowledged to senators that he has some "prejudices" within himself—racism on black issues. But he added that as his last conversation with his grandfather, who died in 1980, Myers Anderson told him that he had to choose between popularity and principle. In that respect, at least, Thomas, although philosophically opposed to the liberal views of Marshall, could not carry on the legacy of his maternal predecessor.

ANDREW BELLISS in Washington
WILLIAM COWLEY in Winston-Salem



Thomas with Bush on Kennebunkport: expressions of concern about a swing to the right

sure that would carry him far from the rocky shores of his youth. Even his graduation from Yale Law School in 1981, Thomas has served as a state attorney general a corporate lawyer, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and, for the past 18 months a federal Appeals Court judge. Now, at 43, the conservative Republican stands on the verge of his greatest accomplishment. Last week, President George Bush declared Thomas "the best person" to succeed retiring Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, 83, the first—and only—black to sit on the nation's highest court. Thomas, deeply overjoyed with esteem as he stood beside the President at Bush's swan house at Kennebunkport, Me., told supporters: "As a child, I could not even dream that I would ever see the Supreme Court, nor was I ever nominated."

Like a hero in a Hinton Rags novel, Thomas is certain to encounter tough questioning by the Senate Judiciary Committee in September, many assume very that his confirmation is almost assured. Said Democratic political consultant Roy Denworth: "The Democrats, this must be their worst nightmare. It works to Bush's advantage among southern whites who side with him as his opponent to racial living questions. On the other hand, here is a black nominee from a poor background who has pulled himself up by his bootstraps."

Thomas won't recall experiencing bigotry during his boyhood in the Deep South. And, according to friends, he was devastated by a racist remark while attending a assembly in Missouri in 1968. On the day that Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated, Thomas overheard a white seminarist say "That's what they should do to all the niggers." Dallas



FILMS

The reluctant star

For Harrison Ford, acting is craft, not art

Harrison Ford is known as a tough interviewee, a movie star who submits to media scrutiny with the grace of a politician of someone interposing arm-and-leg work. And so he sat down with *Maxim* in a Manhattan hotel room one morning recently to talk about his new movie, *Regarding Henry*, he seemed apprehensive. He began by clarifying his reputation: "I'm not crazy about doing interviews," Ford confessed, "but I don't hate them. I don't hate the people who ask me the questions. And I don't mind answering the ones that I do." What the 48-year-old actor does dislike, however, is the whole business of being famous. "I have an obsession to celebrity," he said. "I have an argument with the place celebrity has in this country and in this culture. There's just too much celebrity bubble out there."

Ford does not lack, still, or act like a movie star. Starring in the Hollywood scene. He lives with his family on a 400-acre ranch in Wyoming. He says that he cannot remember the last time he saw a movie. But as an actor who supported his career with carpentry before becoming the biggest box-office star of the 1980s, he has an obvious love for his profession, which he modestly describes as "piece-

work" and "craft." Versatile film-maker Mike Nichols, who directed him in *Regarding Henry* and *Shogun* (1986), said *Maxim* is that Ford is "one of the relatively new actors who doesn't latch about having to act. He accepts that it's a perfectly honorable thing for a star to do, especially if he loves the rest of his life in a quiet and generous way." Added Nichols: "The main thing about him is this unique combination of self-ignorance and decency. As an actor, he's a good carpenter—builds his house and places his cupboards and does very good work."

That work includes movie leads in three of the Top 30 movie hits of all time: *Star Wars* and *Indiana Jones* (1981) and *Witness* (1985) to the awarded producer charged with *murder* in a summer movie *Presumed Innocent*. Now, in a summer movie season dominated by action features, as *Ridiculous* *Prince of Thieves* and *Terminator 2: Judgment Day*—Indiana Jones of summers past is appearing in a quiet family drama in a calm, measured atmosphere.

Regarding Henry is, as concerning as its title. Ford portrays Henry, a high-powered

Ford, the former carpenter actor, for his role in the business of being famous

Manhattan lawyer who suffers a serious brain injury and is transformed from a selfish workaholic into a kind and gentle housewife. The script fills the most basic requirement of a Hollywood movie: it is about a character who changes—who really changes. Although the narrative's two-faced simplicity is too easily countered, *Regarding Henry* has charm. It is a movie of refined humor and honest emotion. And Ford's performance is irresistible. He goes further than he has ever gone in revealing depths of vulnerability. His steeled features are shattered with grief and fear, with deep, unspoken, childlike hope and wounded pride. Like the autistic patient played by Dustin Hoffman in *Rain Man* and the amputee veteran played by Robert De Niro in *An Officer and a Gentleman*, Henry is a broken man.

Directed by Nichols with customary finesse, *Regarding Henry* opens with a quiet sequence establishing that the pre-injury Henry is as dependable as he is successful. He has a wife, a life in real life, he is secretary, cold to his wife and cruel to his daughter. He is a man in a terrible hurry. Early in the story, Henry is the innocent victim of a shooting that leaves his speech movement and memory paralyzed. With the help of a pre-fading film psychiatrist—played by Bill Nunn in the movie's own cringing-off-camera performance—Henry gets back on his feet. Retaining home to a world he cannot remember, he becomes a better husband, a better father and a better human being than he was before. Making the best of a passive role, Anneke Benson plays Henry's nurturing wife, Sarah. And 12-year-old newcomer Miko Alvarado is convincingly and so his daughter, Rachel.

But the movie belongs to Ford. And his 1990s ethos—humble, low drama personal

action—seems to reflect the actor's own journey. With his second wife, screenwriter Helen Matheson (27), *The Entrepreneur* (1987), he has a four-year-old son and a 14-month-old daughter. Said Nichols: "At every point, Henry has his resolutely turned away from himself, towards family, towards servants and the things he thinks deserve his attention."

Ford showed up for the *Maxim* interview noticeably downed in a jacket and tie, socks and loafers. He removed his horn-rimmed glasses, tentatively cleared them with a handkerchief, then put them on the table where they remained for the rest of the interview. And for an hour, over several cups of black coffee, Ford wrestled with the uncomfortable task of talking about himself. It is an anxious, nervous process. As he talked, his carpenter's hands were constantly busy, slowly adjusting the glass surface of the hotel coffee table.

In person and on screen, Ford has talent for occupying the camera—by being there. In *Regarding Henry*, his character struggles to communicate, the fear in his eyes is palpable.

As he says, it is only 24. The 30-year-old actor's work is not the actor's work. He has a long career in the film industry, including one involving a brain-damaged lawyer. But the movie is obviously not "a case history of a head injury," said Ford. "It is about family and relationships and love—and coming to oneself."

Asked if he has ever undergone a profound upheaval in his own life, Ford hesitated. "No—well, I suppose there have been times in my life that were occasions for serious and important reflections. But they're not things I want to talk about." Later Henry, he was not always a good father, Ford added. "It's something that I regret, something that is very common when babies have babies," he said. "We're talking about the children of my first marriage, who are now 25 and 22. I was scrambling to make a living as a carpenter, because my acting career was just getting well enough. The bottom is, I never think—not just about being a father, but about being a human being."

Tentatively, Ford described his new approach to life. "The turned that you



Alive (40-50), Ford in *Regarding Henry*: he reveals depths of vulnerability

have to give them, that they are here with an expert and a personality that cannot change, that you have to give enough space to... Oh, this is absurd," he said, suddenly embarrassed to be talking about himself. "I could have started at any other point and said something equally bad and good about the weight of the only thing I said about it, and then I'd be in a sorry about when I said that—no, that's not it. Ask me my favorite role."

Ford was born and raised in Chicago's midwestern suburb, the son of an Irish-Catholic advertising executive and a Russian-Jewish housewife. He grew up in his childhood as "happy, normal, unremarkable-middle class." As a boy, he wanted to be a civil man, he said. "They used to dump big piles of crates from my house. And a guy would show up with a wheelbarrow and spend all day throwing the

crates to a bin behind the building. He said he got the result of his labor." Added Ford: "My dad got all dressed up, went to work, came home, sat at the dinner table and looked like crazy about those baskets at work. The cool man, you know he didn't go home at night and sit with his wife and go to bed. He was a man."

A philosophy major at Ripon College in Wisconsin, Ford finished out in 1964, shortly before graduation. It was there that he began to act. He acted in campus theater, and met fellow student Mary Margaret, whom he married the year he left Ripon. His movie career was slow to begin. After playing bit parts in films and on television for several years, he drew attention as a drug dealer in *American Graffiti* (1973). *Star Wars* (1977) made him a star. And now Ford commands as much as \$50 million a picture.

The actor plays adventure heroism with a remarkable lack of ego. He is attracted to action roles that offer "an emotional reality more complicated than revenge," he said. "What bothers me in *Mad Max* isn't that I can't criticize other people's movies, because I haven't seen them. I haven't seen a *Predator* or a *Twins* movie. In fact, Ford says that he does not go to movies, period. At first, that was to avoid making others think it because a habit, he said. "This sounds odd—it's the first time I'm proud to say it—but I think it's because movies have very little to do with my life."

Ford admits that, unlike, say, Madonna, he has no interest in being an actor. "It's in a serious occupation. She's not," he said. "It's an ancient story. It's like being a writer or a journalist or a scientist. I'm writing on an million people's work, I'm lucky." He added: "The big rule is still the same. If you're not object of focus, by definition you will be out of focus when someone comes along. When they get that each person who is looking at a superstar, then every line of the physics of the situation demands that they put an equal amount of energy into dragging you as down again when they're done with you."

As the conversation shifted to political matters, the actor became more candid. "The previous day, Bushraat had hosted a victory parade for the troops returning from the Persian Gulf. 'I was appalled,' said Ford. "I'm very sorry that this act of war has been the occasion for the stimulation of pride in this country. The idea of this I haven't seen in many years."

Asked about his childhood, Ford said he was behind the scenes, leading causes ranging from conservatism to child care. He says out of celebrity caricatures. "People like to say something about me on both sides of an issue," he said, "and whenever I get into and bigger—like a case of child care, the more powerful these arguments. But it's just a habit, and I want to put it off." Despite his aversion to "celebrity bubble," Ford finds himself talking anyone, venturing opinions against his better judgment, revealing as much by what he holds back as by what he says. And as he draws to terms of celebrity industry in the face of stardom, he has crafted an uncommon heroism.

RENE D. JOHNSON is New York City

History as drama

Sir Wilfrid Laurier haunts a playwright

For a moment near the end of *Laurier* a ghostly presence electrifies the stage as Toronto's Theatre Five Theatre Theatre and made up to look like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, one of Canada's greatest prime ministers, Stephen Ouimet moves out of a spotlight and appears in vivid silhouette. For a magical instant, his resemblance to Laurier—with the high forehead and flying hair to families from the 85—transcends stage isolation. It is as if the ghost of the dead politician had been caught in the act of disappearing onto stage. The host of Laurier has that kind of urgency. The fifth installment of Toronto playwright Michael Hollingsworth's epic chronicle of Canada, *The History of the Village of the Small Fish*, the play examines issues of Laurier's time that are of pressing concern now: Quebec's place in Confederation and the question of what it means to be Canadian.

Hollingsworth, 41, claims that post-Michael Lake society became available to his play, which runs until July 21. In a recent interview, he told *Maclean's* that he had originally intended to write a farce about *Silvanus Canada*. But then the constitutional crisis compelled him to explore Laurier's story more deeply. He discovered that Laurier—who was prime minister from 1896 to 1911—played a major role in shaping contemporary Canada. "We tried to look at its structures and social movements that changed the nature of the country," he said. "But it's these weird individuals who make things happen." Added Hollingsworth, "Jack [Laurier]... He journeyed off to make Canada correspondent—and he has."

In his dark glasses and black vest, Hollingsworth makes the tragedy of a gambler who tells a lie to a bar suggest that of Laurier came back and saw the production. Canada is in, "he'd be so shocked at he'd be speechless." Is Hollingsworth's move, Laurier's greatest achievement was to transcend the forces of racial and religious division that have always threatened to tear Canada apart. "Laurier believed Canada as a constitutional state that believes in liberty," he said. "But now—with the rise of the Reform party and the Bloc Québécois—some Canadians are trying to split the country along the old racial



Quamette (left), Taylor Hollingsworth (right) "gripped out"

and nationalistic look that Laurier feared." Hollingsworth, who grew up in Toronto after emigrating from Wales in 1956, learned *The History of the Village of the Small Fish* (the series takes its name from the translation of the French-English word "Canada") in 1996.

With the story of early French acrobats. Subsequent installments have looked at the British colonial period, the 1837 rebellions at Upper and Lower Canada and the rise of Louis Riel and the Métis. All these stories must lead back to illuminate their central theme: that Canada's survival is something of a miracle, given the historical magnitude of many of its founders. Yet in Laurier Hollingsworth strikes a new note. The play issues Canada's



JOHN HENDERSON

front. French-Canadian prime minister, although it also shows his many faults, from pragmatism to cynicism in the use of power. In keeping with the style of the production, Ouimet's Laurier is as much caricature as human being. His body wobbles, his nose wiggles in the air, the actor wheels through the events of Laurier's life like a talking doll, his eyes rolling with bewilderment and outrage at the world's outcomes. The wonder is that such a performance can convey so much psychological and intellectual subtlety. Ouimet's Laurier's shift from his youthful opposition to Confederation to his later indifferent vision entirely believable. And the character is often hilarious as he demonstrates skepticism when he discovers a political candidate while making love to his squinting mistress, Emma (Dianne Taylor), from behind.

The 35 other characters are much more crudely drawn. The powerful leader of the Quebec church, Bishop Bourget (played by a mugged-up Lucinda Robert Neveu), is a screaming maniac who denounces Roman Catholics with drunkenity if they vote for Laurier's Liberals. John Blackwood's ancestor John A. Macdonald is a fence-sitter fool. Such one-dimensional portraits have the intended effect of making Laurier look good. But they also give much of the play's harrowing quality. Hollingsworth's script also founders when it tries to cover too many historical issues—and makes the play as much a lecture than a dramatic work.

Yet the production holds attention, partly because of the wacky scenes it creates between Laurier's time and the present. When Louis Riel (Victor Francoville) shouts that the English "want to turn this country into one big Quebec," Canada's current regional debate becomes palpable. Hollingsworth's hallucinatory staging of Laurier as a small, black-clad figure is also impressive—as is the sheer logistical ability of the eight actors who portray 33 characters. Often, in a scene that 100 lines were, they used that way to the dark to a place where a spotlight will precisely illuminate their faces—just get out and make a single line. Laurier has its shortcomings, but it is a brave, creative and thoughtful attempt to address the issue of Canada's survival.

JOHN HENDERSON

Mother with a past

The family album inspires a gifted writer

Growing up in San Francisco in the 1950s and 1960s, Amy Tan concluded that she was the victim of a terrible mistake. As the American-born child of recent Chinese immigrants, she remembers feeling that "somehow I'd been born into the wrong family that I went down the wrong path and ended up in a Chinese family." That feeling of dislocation persisted into her teens, the 1970s, but as she matured, interest in her heritage began to fade rather than flare. In 1989, Tan, who had previously worked

late—but that time her own mother's early life in China inspired the story. In a Toronto interview on her current book *Tan, dressed in a black bodysuit and a risqué garment of tangerine silk, looked strikingly elegant. But she was Vancouver-based author acknowledging that she wrote a following to *Joy Luck Club* a book that dangled the exotic and sold two million copies—had been a grueling experience. "I weep again my own odors, coupled with those expectations that other people had," she said. Tan made a number of false starts with subjects ranging from a portrait for immortality in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Then, the found what she wanted closer to home.*

Tan was born in Oakland, Calif., in 1952, a few years after her father, John, an engineer and Baptist minister, and her mother, Daisy, emigrated to the United States. As the couple's middle child and only daughter—her father and her older brother had died of leprosy—Tan lived with a year of each state as she lived in 1960s—she grew up knowing that her mother had been married once before. But she was 36 when she found out that she had done older half-sisters, her mother's children from that first marriage—still living in China.

Tan traced a similar discovery of Chinese half-siblings to one of the eight chapters in *The Joy Luck Club*, a series of loosely related stories. *The Kitchen God's Wife* is a more simply structured book. Pearl Bartlett, the first of its two narrators, is a 38-year-old Chinese-American who lives with her Canadian husband and two children in San Jose, Calif. (Tan, too, is in San Jose).

With handicapped children and as a freelance speech writer, made a spectacularly successful first deal with *The Joy Luck Club*. The book, about four Asian-American women and their daughters, remained on *The New York Times* best-seller list for nine months. Now, with her second book, *The Kitchen God's Wife*, Tan, 38, has crafted another superb mother-daughter

novelization on a Canadian, lawyer Lou DeMott. When the death of an aunt and a cousin's engagement compel them to make a trip to San Francisco, they stay with Pearl, a disarming widowed mother. While Louise brings comfort, her is troubled for Pearl, who has multiple sclerosis and has not told Louise about it. But Louise, who takes over the narrative

early on, starts spilling her own secrets of her own. She begins to tell Pearl her life story, from her properties early childhood on an island near Shanghai in the 1920s to her disastrous Second World War marriage to Wen Fu, an alcoholic, war-winning fortune hunter, and on to meeting the man who would become her second husband. The book's title refers to the various wife of a philandering minor deity. "Nobody scolded me for living with Wen Fu," Louise says. "I was like that wife of Kitchen God. Nobody scolded her either. He got all the excitement. He got all the credit."

With her second book, Tan has once again written a tale that acclimates with love and pain and the strong grip of humor. Whether she is writing as the deviously misreading, university-educated Pearl or as a Woman's imperfect yet vivid English, Tan is a magnificent storyteller. Double take a good idea: make that Wen Fu still remembers details after she is dead—it "sounds good if it comes with a little with such a good, steady small far waking up your nose"—here remember sharpness.

One problem with *The Kitchen God's Wife* is that it subject matter is very close to some of the *Joy Luck Club* tales. Tan says that her next book will likely deal with a different period of Chinese history: the so-called Boer Uprising of 1900. "If you have the luxury to live in your imagination and get paid for it, you might as well really enjoy it and go some place different," she told the author. Still, Tan's second novel is proof that a gifted writer can find plenty of inspiration in the family album.

PAMELA TORINE

Maclean's

BESTSELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Kitchen God's Wife*, Tan (3)
- 2 *Monsters*, Doughty (2)
- 3 *As the Crow Flies*, Amherst (3)
- 4 *A Soldier of the Great War*, Jellison (3)
- 5 *Immortality*, Kundera (6)
- 6 *Man in the Hat*, (3)
- 7 *Prophet*, Jellison (3)
- 8 *It's for Humankind*, Graham (13)
- 9 *Silver Spring*, Smith (2)
- 10 *The Secret of Mr. Eddings* (7)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The Death of Bin Laden*, Fier (3)
- 2 *Wendy Ailes*, Lee (3)
- 3 *Enigma*, Morrell, Maple (3)
- 4 *Iron John*, Hill (3)
- 5 *Sex in the Belly*, Kim (13)
- 6 *A Question of Cheesecake*, Green (3)
- 7 *De M., Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilson*, (3)
- 8 *Walden*, Hill (3)
- 9 *The Communion*, Woodard (3)
- 10 *Imaginary Horizons*, Rutledge (3)

(1) Photos last week

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Home thoughts on foreign shores

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Some years ago, Constant Reader from Winnipeg wrote the editor of this newspaper pleading that the numerous devoted disciples of the back page be spared yet another boring recitation of what the proprietor did on his summer holidays, thus being an annual ritual. The proprietor took umbrage, as could be expected, at such unwelcome advice.

Canada, as we know, is the most over-governed patch of pasture on earth, having not only three layers of politicians—municipal, provincial and federal—but, as a result of this, the largest of waste pounds per square mile than the paddocks really need.

Last year, when the country was supposed to fall apart, a terribly serious panda happened to most No. 1 son at the Liberal convention in Calgary that chose Jean Chretien, and advised him sternly that it was disastrous that No. 1 son's father was off in Italy covering soccer players when his country was about to implode.

In fact, in truth, the movement who was off in Rome either then in Constantinople—where the Greeks were making a non-decision decided long before—had more faith in Canada not falling apart than the most-ridiculous people who were so worried. The proprietor had more confidence in the luxury middle class Canada than he had. That is why the proprietor thinks it safe to go spaghetti-based at the knowledge that when he returns the same problems will remain, having moved approximately one silly-line ahead—or back.

This has been proven, of course, by subsequent events. Everybody, including the neighborhood butcher, now realizes the choice of the likable but unpolitical Clinton was a dumb mistake. No 2 ms, who admits to knowing nothing about politics, says it well. "Gad, why would the party pick a guy whose qualifications were that he lost to John Turner, whose qualifications were that he lost to Pierre Trudeau? I don't understand."

No. 2 was a not as dumb as he pretends. The Canadian public is just now pondering the same equation he deliberates above. The party that should be a cloak for the next election is held



drives by the dead mother of a chap who lost to the guy who lost to the last guy who was a winner. Brilliant!

Does one have to hang around Calgary—rather than Florence and also back—for such perceptions? I might think so. If the truth be known, the entire entourage of the Liberal delegates, enmeshed amid the steak and french fries slugging the New, moved to red wine and growth, would have rendered a more suitable selection of leader for the 1990s than the one they chose. Everybody knows that—except the Winnipeg chap who doesn't like our summer holiday colonies.

Has Keith Spicer advanced the argument any further than Elgin Harper and Clyde Wells? Not really. It's all of the same piece. A case can be made that the best way to understand Canada is to stand off, afar, on an Italian soccer field and to be informed via cbs—which now runs the world—that a lone legislator

Macraube is the most powerful person in Canada.

Not the Prime Minister. Not the soon-to-be-announced general election. The ridiculous nature of the unstructured Canadian system can be best observed from afar.

Israel—democracy gone wild—is trying to figure out if there is any possible solution to the proportional-representation voting system that has made its parliament a haven of political bribery run by goofy fringe movements—the system proposed by Pines for Manning and his Reform group.

The Italian voters, in a massive 99-per-cent response through a referendum, have just indicated they want to squelch the multiparty melange that Ottaviano is headed for in 1992. Better to sit on the banks of the Tiber and contemplate that future than to ascend another think-tank on the winding path of the Riserva.

If the proprietor had his way, which he never has, he would transport the entire United Ministry cabinet—40-odd leaders in Budapest—to contemplate the crucified lazarology of a country where there are no submarines, no nuclear weapons, no Micronesia on the coast, but the telephone system doesn't work. It is rather like Ottawa, where the telephone system works but the cabinet considers consulting beneath their layer of conservatism and speechwriters could be on Mars as to their relationship to Red Deer.

A summer holiday—as in to expose how ridiculous, not to mention ludicrous, Canada appears to nonresident outsiders—as in a warm bath of revelation: Joe Clark, relieving Keith Spencer of the title of Captain Canada, had a better perspective of the country while he was puffing me about the world's most

Canada was not going to bid when the log-anne-purchased interests in Calgary chose yesterday's man in 1990. It is not going to bid while pondering Spence's colonial descriptions—which we already knew—of the Prime Minister's servility.

What is needed, instead, is an imaginative government that would scatter staff out to one of the most advantageous news-gathering enclaves ever invented: Ottawa politicians talk to each other too much. Ottawa journalists talk to each other too much. Ottawa would benefit by common-sense, each other's obfuscations—as the *Mary's* Brothers' fence of the Iraq deployment reminds the information source revealed.

Do not leave summer holidays, say Wirepog friend. It is the only way one gets a clear look at the consumer at home.



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ULYSSES TOOK
TEN YEARS
TO GET HOME



ULFRED KING OF MERCA: THE PROGENY OF THE
OF THE TEN YEAR TROJAN WAR WHO TOOK A LONG
TO GET HOME. ROBERT GOT TO ANOTHER WAR. A
CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LONG TO GET HOME AND
THE ALTERNATIVE ENTANGLED IN ROUTE

A ADVENT ACROSS TURQUOISE SEAS OFFERT BY MORE THAN 1,000 ISLANDS, THE ENTITATION OF SUB-EDUCATIONALLY OF THE UN-DETERMINED COASTLINE, SEVERAL, INCLUDING THE PROHIBITION OF DELICIOUS OF 100-100-1000, NEVER ENJOYING SUMMERS WHERE THE SUN SHINES FOR ALL OF 100 DAYS, THERE ARE TWO SEAS WHICH THE COAST TRAVELLERS THERE ARE THE SEAS THAT WHAT SOON IN CHARGE.

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